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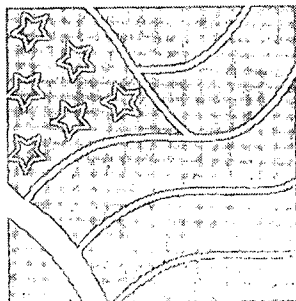
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ABSTRACT

Noting that problems of high rates of poverty, hunger, and food insecurity will persist unless steps are taken to reduce them, this report of the Food Research and Action Center details food and nutrition programs throughout the country. The report, designed for use by federal government, states, localities, advocates, religious organizations, schools, service providers, and non-profit organizations, presents data on the extent of hunger and on nutrition usage for the nation as a whole and for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The following federal programs are described: (1) Food Stamp Program; (2) National School Lunch Program; (3) National School Breakfast Program; (4) Summer Food Service Program; (5) Child and Adult Care Food Program; (6) Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC); (7) the Emergency Food Assistance Program; and (8) the Commodity Supplemental Food Program. Following the general descriptions, the bulk of the report contains the state profiles detailing participation in each of the above programs as well as information on demographics, poverty, unemployment, and financial benefits for needy families. Additional data tables include information on food stamp program participation from 1997 to 2002. (HTH)



STATE OF THE STATES:

A Profile of FOOD AND NUTRITION PROGRAMS ACROSS THE NATION

February 2003

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About FRAC

The Food Research and Action Center is the leading national organization working for more effective public and private policies to eradicate domestic hunger and under-nutrition.

This report was prepared by Doug Hess and Jim Weill.

INTRODUCTION

A little more than a century ago, Nathan Straus, an immigrant to the United States and an owner of Macy's, became a fierce champion of the pasteurization of milk to save the lives of infants. He opened nearly 300 milk stations, first in his home city of New York and then around the country and abroad, giving infants pasteurized milk and campaigning for pasteurization. After years of experience and studies, he testified to the New York City Council in 1909:

The city is paying millions to support hospitals. It is time for the city to do something to keep people out of hospitals. ... I have done as much as one man and one purse can do to save the lives of the children of this city. Now I must put the work up to the city. ... Every baby in the city is entitled to such milk.

We live in a time when many individuals are acting heroically to stem a rising tide of hunger in America. But by their actions, and their words, they are making, to the President and the nation's governors, the type of plea that Straus made to the New York City Council—they have done as much as one person or one hundred thousand persons can do; the government must do its share; it is time for the government to act to keep its people out of the hospitals, to prepare its children for school, to feed its children in the summer, to help its families have the basic necessities in life.

A rash of recent reports from around the country tell us much about today's realities for the nation's families: In Ohio, demand at one food bank is up 125 percent since 1999. In the Springfield, Missouri area, demand at the food bank is up 45 percent over the last year; in Chicago, it rose 37 percent in that time; in New York City, 45 percent since 2000. Virtually every week there is a new report or two like these. And increasingly in recent weeks there are reports as well of governors dealing with state fiscal crises by cutting funds for food banks and other nutrition programs.

In December, the U.S. Conference of Mayors survey of 25 large cities found that requests for emergency food assistance had increased an average of 19 percent in 2002. Faced with skyrocketing requests for help, nearly two-thirds of the cities reported they had to decrease the quantity of food provided to those in need or the number of times people can come and get food assistance.

But of course this is not just a big city phenomenon. Last month, on 60 Minutes II, CBS took a heart-breaking look at some of the families in a

seemingly endless line of 896 people waiting outside a food bank in rural southeastern Ohio. Nathan Straus would have been particularly dismayed, 100 years later, to hear a working class mother in our incredibly rich nation explain that she buys whole milk and cuts it with an equal part of water. "It makes milk last longer. The baby needs milk." When asked what her dream in life is, this Ohio mother said it is to feed her baby undiluted milk. We live in a nation where politicians propose ever-larger tax cuts for the rich while mothers' dreams are reduced to feeding their babies milk uncut by water.

When the U.S. Conference of Mayors released its report in December, Mayor Bill Purcell of Nashville said "These are not simply statistics. These are real people who are hungry and homeless in our cities." People like Jenny, an Ohio schoolgirl in the 60 Minutes II story who sometimes does not eat between school lunch one day and school lunch the next.

Jenny is very real to me, perhaps because that is my school-aged daughter's name. All over America there are hungry adults and children who have your name, and my name, and our children's names. Their names are real, their faces are real, and their pain is real.

The Census Bureau tells us that, as of 2001 there were 12.7 million children and 20.9 million adults in this country who were living in households suffering from hunger or "food insecurity without hunger" – the latter meaning that, for economic reasons, parents are skipping meals so children have enough to eat, or the family is only getting enough food into the house by using emergency food sources, or there is no hunger per se but the family can not afford an adequate, healthy diet meeting basic nutritional standards, or any of several other criteria that simply mean they live on the very edge of hunger.

The 33.6 million people in hungry and food insecure households in 2001 were 2.6 million more than in 1999. And the number today is almost certainly larger.

The reasons for this widespread hunger and food insecurity are fairly straightforward. First, family cash incomes just are not enough to meet basic needs. Unemployment has risen. The minimum wage has been losing ground to inflation for years and is now far below what is needed to support a small family, even if a parent works full-time, year round. Wage inequality has grown egregiously, and far too many jobs pay too low wages, often for too few hours or too few weeks, and increasingly with few or no benefits. And government income supports for the poor and jobless, like unemployment compensation, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and state general relief, have been eroding in their reach and value for years.

At the same time that family incomes have eroded, federal nutrition, health, child care and other supports are not filling the gaps. They fall far short of what is needed both in the number of low-income people they reach and in the amount of benefits they provide.

In previous periods, and particularly in the 1970s, expansion of the Food Stamp Program and intensive efforts of the federal and state governments and advocates to get nutrition benefits to all eligible people led to substantial declines in hunger. In the 1990s, however, the process was reversed, and food stamp participation fell by more than a third from 1995 to 2000.

Even when they are available, food stamp benefits just are not enough to last the month. They never have been, but they were cut further by Congress in 1996 as one of the steps allegedly taken to reduce the deficit. That's one reason the Jennys of Ohio sometimes go from school lunch to school lunch without anything in between. Now, we have huge new deficits which are caused – “ironically” is the word that comes to mind, but it is hardly adequate to the situation – in significant part by huge tax cuts that are going overwhelmingly to the richest Americans. And some in Congress say that cutting taxes and expanding deficits will provide them a rationale to cut benefits again in the future.

The federal child nutrition programs – school lunch and breakfast, summer and afterschool food, WIC, and child care food – are dramatically effective programs that reduce hunger, improve cognitive development in young children, improve school performance and reduce behavioral problems, provide essential nutrition (school lunch alone provides one-third to one-half of low-income participants' daily nutrient intake), and improve the health of mothers, infants and children. Cuts to several of these programs in the 1980s and 1990s, however, have reduced their effectiveness as well. After reimbursement reductions made in 1996, the number of children fed by the Child and Adult Care Food Program in family child care homes fell even as state welfare-to-work programs were pushing hundreds of thousands more children into such homes.

There will be an opportunity to strengthen these programs this year in the child nutrition reauthorization. What is needed is a modest investment in cost-effective improvements. But the President's proposals, with more than \$2 trillion of tax cut costs, had no room for a penny of child nutrition improvements.

When it comes to participation in programs, hunger, and demand for emergency food, cause and effect are pretty straightforward. For example, when most legal immigrants lost food stamp benefits in 1997, the incidence of hunger and food insecurity among immigrants soared. Other reductions in food stamps and child nutrition programs like summer food and the Child and Adult Care Food Program had wholly predictable effects, shown by

study after study as low-income families fell out of the programs and could no longer afford enough food.

What we have learned is that both the federal government and the states must do much more to buttress families' incomes and to strengthen the nutrition safety net, and do so consistently over time. This FRAC report on the *State of the States* provides basic data as one tool for helping governments at all levels and schools, advocates, food banks, religious congregations, other service providers and non-profits measure how they are doing in the effort to get key public nutrition programs to more people in need and to provide more adequate benefits. These data describe the extent of hunger and the use of nutrition programs for the United States as a whole and for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Through these data the *State of the States* gives a snapshot of how well or badly each state is doing in using available tools to meet the needs of hungry people and improve the health of low-income families. It is up to public officials, schools, concerned citizens, religious congregations, community organizations, anti-hunger advocates and many others to make sure that the federal, state and local governments meet their responsibilities, and that each community is taking full advantage of the available federal nutrition resources to end hunger.

The responsibility of state and local agencies, in particular, is heightened during a time of a weak economy, when jobs disappear, wages fall, hunger and food insecurity increase, but states' resources to meet their residents' needs shrink. The federal programs described in this report are ideal for helping states cope with this challenge. In most of the programs, benefits are paid for 100 percent by the federal government; and most are entitlement programs, without federal spending caps, so they can grow as need grows and as states, localities and schools make decisions (within the parameters set by federal rules) to expand eligibility or increase benefits. Choices to improve the programs thus help states meet the growing human needs of their residents while using little or no state funds, and bringing in substantial federal funds to help stimulate the economy. Some tools to use in encouraging those choices are listed after this introduction.

Even with the gaps in the federal programs, states and communities can reach millions more people with essential nutrition benefits – to make sure babies are drinking whole milk; to make sure that every person in this country has enough to eat. As Strauss said in 1909, every baby is entitled to such milk. It is nearly a century later. We have reached a point where every baby, child and adult should be entitled to enough nutritious food.

Jim Weill

For additional information on any of the nutrition programs described in this report, FRAC has a range of guides and publications available, as well as extensive additional information posted on our website (www.frac.org). Among recent reports are:

\$ *Get Ready for Food Stamp Reauthorization Changes in Your State*, a user-friendly guide to what states should be doing to implement the new food stamp law.

\$ *Good Choices in Hard Times: Fifteen Ideas for States to Reduce Hunger and Stimulate the Economy*, describing key choices in the food stamp and child nutrition programs that states, localities and schools can make quickly to bring in federal funds to meet needs in hard economic times.

\$ *School Breakfast Scorecard: 2002*, a status report on the School Breakfast Program, how each state's performance ranks, and ways to improve the reach of the program.

\$ *Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation: Summer Nutrition Status Report*, describing each state's performance in feeding low-income children in the summer and strategies to expand summer nutrition coverage.

Each can be downloaded from our web site.

FRAC also has a weekly e-mail digest of news on hunger, nutrition and poverty issues, summarizing reports, events and resources on the web from FRAC, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, other government agencies, the network of anti-hunger and anti-poverty organizations, and the media. To subscribe, go to <http://capwiz.com/frac/mlm>.

THE NATION'S NUTRITION PROGRAMS: BACKGROUND AND INFORMATION IN THIS REPORT

Food Stamps

Background

Food stamps are a critical support for millions of low-income people but should be reaching millions more. Because of a disastrous decline in participation in the 1990s, only about three out of five persons eligible for food stamps are receiving them.

Food stamps are critical because without them millions more people in this country would go hungry. Even before the recession, the economy was not providing enough year-round, full-time jobs with wages high enough to support a family. Wages and benefits for workers in the bottom parts of the job market are lower than a generation ago. Individuals and families – both unemployed people and low-income working people and their families – need a set of key public supports: Medicaid and SCHIP health insurance, child care help, the benefits of the Earned Income Tax Credit and the Child Tax Credit (EITC), and nutrition programs like food stamps, WIC, school meals and others.

The monthly food stamp allotment is one of the most crucial of these supports, reaching across the spectrum of low-income individuals and families, with few categorical limitations. For example, for parents working in jobs paying the minimum wage or a little more, or working at higher wages but forced by the job market to work for less than 40 hours a week or 52 weeks a year, support from both food stamps and the EITC is essential to pull the family out of poverty. Food stamps and the EITC together often can be as much as take-home pay. For these low-income working families, food stamps often make the difference between hunger and food security, and they help families avoid impossible choices between buying food and paying rent and utilities, or between feeding their children and getting access to medical care, paying child care or school fees, or purchasing other necessities.

Recently some conservative commentators have claimed that food stamp benefits are too generous and therefore contribute to obesity. A long line of studies, not to mention common sense, shows the opposite. Food stamp benefits average 79 cents per meal per person. The most a family of four (benefits are scaled to family size) could receive in a month is \$465 worth of food stamps, and most households receive considerably less than the maximum benefit. Anyone who knows what groceries cost knows this is hardly too much. In fact, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) own studies as well as academic studies have consistently shown that, even though

food stamp families' grocery purchasing skills are the same as or better than those of other families, the food stamp allotment is not adequate for most families to obtain a healthy diet. The government's low cost diet – a more realistic gauge of what a low-income family needs – would cost \$598/month to purchase.

If food stamps have a connection to obesity, it seems to be that their inadequacy precludes buying enough fruits and vegetables and instead forces purchases of other, less expensive foods that keep hunger away but do not provide enough balance. This is particularly true in low-income neighborhoods where the absence of supermarkets drives up prices and reduces food quality. Poverty and food insecurity and the inadequacy of food stamps contribute to obesity; the imagined generosity of the food stamp allotment certainly does not.

There have been two periods of change in food stamp participation numbers in the last decade. First was a long period of steep decline beginning in the mid-1990s. More recently, the program has experienced more than two years of participation growth.

The period of decline resulted from a strong economy (fewer families and individuals needed food stamp help) and, more importantly, state and federal policies and practices that pushed millions of eligible poor people out of the program. In an average month in 1995 there were 26.6 million food stamp participants. But the federal welfare law passed in 1996 forced millions of people out of the program – mostly low-income legal immigrants whom Congress made totally ineligible, and jobless, childless 18-50 year-old adults given a limit of three months benefits in any 36 months, unless states took certain options to soften the impact of this harsh rule. By November 1997 the number of participants had fallen by 4.2 million in a year, to 19.9 million.

But even after the changes Congress made in policy had mostly played themselves out, the caseload continued to plummet. By January 2000 there were 17.1 million recipients. The economy was booming in the late 1990s, but by and large this huge food stamp participation decline did not reflect decreased need. The participation drop far outpaced the decline in poverty or any other measure of improved economic circumstances of lower-income people. Study after study showed that the lion's share of the drop came among eligible families.

There were numerous causes of this at both the state and federal levels. States were focusing their energy on pushing and keeping families off cash welfare, and gave much lower priority to the job of reducing family poverty and getting low-income families, including families with newly working parents, the food stamps, child care and health benefits for which they were still eligible.

Multiple pre-existing barriers to working families stayed in the program after the 1996 welfare law was enacted, and some new barriers were erected: new welfare office “diversion” practices intended to delay or deny assistance to Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) applicants had spillover effects of denying food stamps and Medicaid for working families; TANF termination practices did not let families know they remained eligible for food stamps and Medicaid, or created confusing processes before they could retain eligibility; and frequent recertifications and intrusive reporting and verification processes had a particular draconian impact on working families by making the costs for them to stay in the Food Stamp Program too high in terms of hours of waiting in welfare offices, time away from work, multiple office visits and basic lack of dignity.

Some of these state and local practices were driven by flawed federal quality control standards (federal rules governing the tolerance level of errors, including small computation errors, states can have without incurring federal fiscal penalties). These rules encouraged more bureaucratic state barriers that reduced access, especially among poor working families. And on top of these practices, millions of families just did not know that they could get food stamps if they were not receiving welfare, or while they worked, or that the federal five-year lifetime time limit on TANF, which was so widely publicized, does not apply to food stamps.

Participation among eligible families nationally fell from an estimated 74 percent in 1994 to 57 percent in 1999. Even more startling, at a time when much of the talk from state and federal office holders was about supporting working families getting off welfare participation, in the population of low-income *working* families eligible for food stamps fell from 54 percent in 1994 to 47 percent in 1998.

The cost to families of these declines was clear. They showed up in the USDA hunger and food insecurity numbers, which remained high in spite of a booming economy, and in the many national and state studies showing the inability to afford food and the high rates of hunger among those people leaving cash welfare for low wage jobs (or no jobs) and not receiving food stamps.

In important respects, however, this situation has begun to turn around. The Clinton Administration took a series of steps in 1999 and 2000 to simplify the states’ job of getting food stamps to eligible families, especially working families. Congress also acted, passing legislation in 2000 to improve assets rules for families owning vehicles, making food stamp benefit levels more adequate for families with high shelter costs, and making funds available for food stamp outreach. And states increasingly began to pay greater attention to the need to stem the food stamp participation decline.

This momentum continued in 2001 and 2002. The Bush Administration's USDA worked to strengthen the program to reach more families in need. Continued funding of outreach represented both a means to bring needy people into the program and a signal to Congress, the states and the public of a USDA commitment to the program. The Administration worked in 2002 to restore coverage for many of the legal immigrants made ineligible in 1996, and for other essential improvements. The eventual Food Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2002 adds \$6.4 billion in new funds for the Food Stamp Program and other nutrition programs over the next 10 years through a number of program enhancements and simplifications: partial immigrant restorations; transitional food stamp benefits (at state option) for families leaving TANF; a slight increase in benefits through an increase in the standard deduction from income; and new state options on income and asset rules, frequency of reporting, length of certification periods, treatment of child support income, and other matters that will help applicants and recipients.

Now, much detailed implementation work needs to be done at the state and local levels to more completely remedy the food stamp legacy of the second half of the 1990s. States need to reach as many as possible of their needy, low-income residents with food stamps.

In the meantime, participation rates began growing even before implementation of the 2002 reauthorization law. Caseloads have been rising not just because unemployment has risen and wages fallen. The federal administrative and Congressional changes of 1999-2001 began to get traction. Growing outreach efforts had an effect. And positive state changes in policies and practices accelerated as many states realized the high price they and their low-income residents were paying for the food stamp decline of the 1990s. Part of that price was the food insecurity and hunger rates reported by the Census and in the many studies of what was happening to TANF leavers. And part of that price was the states forgoing billions of dollars of federal food stamp funding during an economic downturn – especially costly since USDA estimates that every \$1 in federal food stamps generates nearly \$2 of economic activity in a state.

These factors have combined to push participation back up, from 17.1 million in November 2000 to 20.3 million in November 2002. While participation is still nowhere near 1995 levels, the decline after November 1997 has been wiped out. This effect has not been uniform – participation fell 31.7 percent in California while it rose 7.1 percent in the rest of the country over the five years from November 1997 to November 2002.

Changes in Number of Food Stamp Participants, November 1997- November 2002

Top States

Oregon +60.0%
Nevada +40.1%
Wisconsin +38.5%
Indiana +36.2%
Arizona +35.7%
Missouri +30.0%
South Carolina +25.8%
Oklahoma +25.6%
Idaho +24.7%
Tennessee +23.9%

Lowest States

California -31.7%
Maryland -25.9%
New Jersey -25.6%
Massachusetts -18.6%
Vermont -18.0%
New York -17.0%
Pennsylvania -16.2%
Connecticut -13.3%
Hawaii -12.5%
West Virginia -12.2%

But nationwide, the program has responded to the state and federal improvements and to the rising tide of economic need far better than in the 1990s. And the Bush Administration projects that, because of the economy and the Food Stamp Reauthorization Act improvements, the caseload will continue to rise, to an estimated 21.6 million persons in an average month in federal fiscal year 2004.

State Data in this Report

The state-by-state profiles in this report provide information on several aspects of food stamps:

- average monthly participation in that state in the Food Stamp Program in FY 2002 (preliminary numbers);
- the percentage change in monthly participation from FY 2000 to FY 2002;
- the amount of the average monthly benefit per person in FY 2002; and
- the aggregate amount of federal funds the state received for food stamps in FY 2002.

Each state's profile also includes the USDA estimate (for 2000, the last date for which an estimate is available) of participation in the program as a percent of potential participation if all eligible persons in the state were covered. (Because these numbers are estimates, USDA expresses each state's percentage as a range, with a 90 percent confidence interval.)

Estimated Percentages of Eligible Persons Participating in Food Stamps, 2000

Top States

Hawaii 88%-100%
 District of Columbia 81%-90%
 West Virginia 75%-92%
 Maine 69%-87%
 Missouri 69%-86%
 Michigan 71%-81%
 Kentucky 67%-83%
 Alaska 67%-82%
 Oregon 66%-81%
 Vermont 65%-82%

Lowest States

Nevada 33%-45%
 Massachusetts 37%-49%
 Idaho 39%-51%
 Arizona 43%-50%
 Texas 44%-50%
 Delaware 41%-56%
 New Hampshire 42%-56%
 Utah 44%-57%
 Florida 47%-56%
 North Carolina 48%-55%

The appendices in the back of this report also include state-by-state data on changes in food stamp participation in recent years.

Child Nutrition Programs

The federal government's child nutrition programs – School Lunch, School Breakfast, Summer Food, the Child and Adult Care Food Program, and WIC – provide healthy and nutritious food to millions of pregnant women, infants and toddlers in their homes, to preschoolers in child care, and to school-aged children during the school day, in the morning before school, in afterschool programs, and over holidays and vacations. For many children these programs provide more than half of the nutrition they receive each weekday.

The food and the federal funding to pay for it help not only the children and their families, but also providers and communities. The food acts like a magnet to attract hungry children to the in-school and out-of-school programs; the good nutrition makes the children better prepared for school, healthier, better behaved, more attentive and better able to learn; and the funding helps stabilize the incomes of programs and providers, letting school and community-based programs use their scarce resources for other services children need.

Advocates, states, localities, schools and non-profits have worked hard to broaden the use of the programs' resources, to feed more hungry children and to bolster services for children. Breakfast, summer food, and afterschool campaigns have had an impact in hundreds of communities. Participation in some of these programs has been growing steadily, in some cases for more than a decade.

As discussed below, school breakfast, afterschool food and WIC participation are all growing. In other programs, particularly summer food

and food for children in family child care homes, cutbacks, red tape and fits and starts in national policy are getting in the way of feeding hungry preschoolers and school-aged children.

In all the programs, there is much unmet need. The programs are up for reauthorization by Congress in 2003, and Congress has an opportunity to address this unmet need. Improving access to the programs, reducing red tape, and improving the quality of the nutrition in the programs all must be high priorities.

School Lunch

Background

The National School Lunch Program, which began in 1946, is the oldest and largest of the child nutrition programs. It serves lunch every day to more than half of America's school children, and the majority of the participants are low-income children who receive lunch for free or at a price to the child greatly reduced below the school's actual cost (free or reduced price lunches).

In the 2001-2002 school year, on an average day more than 27.1 million children received lunches through the National School Lunch Program, up slightly from the year before and up from 26.8 million two years earlier. The number of public schools participating in the program was 97,143, up about 900 from the prior year, and nearly 2,000 from 1999-2000.

The amount of federal funds going to a school for each child's lunch depends on that child's family income. For children who are not low-income, a nominal federal payment is made, but the child's family pays most of the cost. These are called "paid" meals. Considerably larger per meal reimbursements are made by the government to the school for children with low family incomes, who receive lunches either for free (if family income is below 130 percent of the poverty level), or at a substantially reduced price (for children with family incomes between 130 and 185 percent of poverty).

In 2001-2002, on a typical school day, 15.3 million of the 27.1 million total National School Lunch Program participants were receiving free or reduced price lunches. The number of low-income participants was up slightly from the prior year.

State Data

In this report, each state data page sets out:

- the number of schools in the state that were participating in the National School Lunch Program for the 2001-2002 school year;
- the average number of students eating school lunch each day under the lunch program;
- the number of those students who were receiving free or reduced price lunches;
- the number of students paying the cost themselves; and
- the amount of money the federal government spent on the program in the state.

School Breakfast

Background

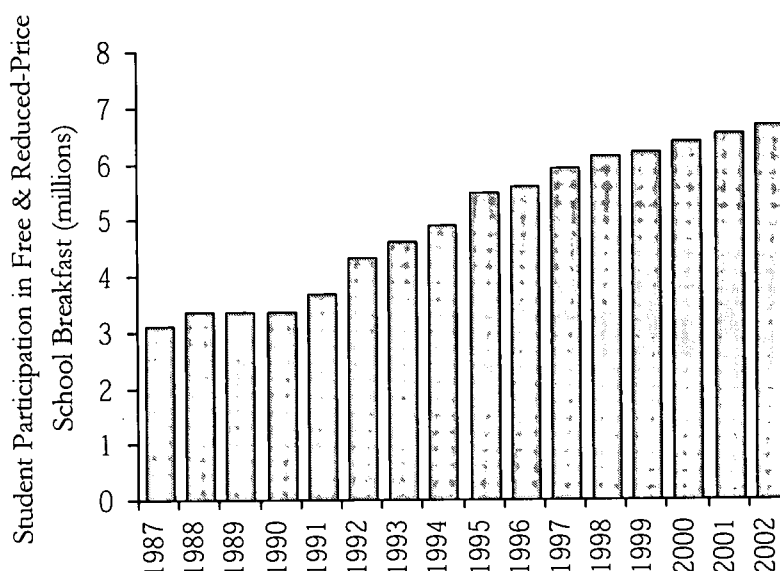
Most schools have recognized for several decades that serving lunch is important for their students, and, as a result, the lunch program is available in the vast majority of public schools. But schools were slower to come to a realization of how important it is that they serve breakfast. Indeed, the federal breakfast program as a whole is a more recent initiative, created as a pilot program by Congress in 1966 and first permanently authorized in 1975.

For this and other reasons, breakfast participation numbers (of both schools and students) lag behind lunch numbers. Of course, many families eat breakfast at home together, so fewer children would be eating breakfast at school than eat lunch. But there are many reasons children need good school breakfasts. Some poor families can not afford to feed their children a nutritious breakfast every day, and the School Breakfast Program is an essential support to them. For many other families, today's long commuting patterns, varied work schedules and long work hours for parents mean that the children leave home long before school starts. A good breakfast in school is essential for all these children to be alert and ready to learn. Moreover, many children, and teenagers in particular, have trouble eating a solid breakfast when they first awake – they eat better if there is some time between sleep and breakfast, and then do better in school if they have had a decent morning meal.

At the same time that more children need school breakfast just to avoid being hungry during morning classes, the evidence is mounting of the powerful positive educational and behavioral effects of a good breakfast eaten at school – close in time to the period during which a child is being

taught. Indeed, more and more schools are having children eat breakfast in the classroom (often served from a cart in the hallway) just before and during the first class of the day. The School Breakfast Program meets all these nutritional, educational and social needs.

Anti-hunger groups, educators, nutritionists, and child advocates have worked hard to expand the reach of school breakfast, and have made considerable progress. In the 2001-2002 school year, breakfast was available in 78 percent of the schools where lunch was available, up from 76 percent in the prior year and 42 percent in 1989. In the 2001-2002 school year, on a typical day, 8.1 million children participated in the program, up from 7.9 million in the prior year. Of the participating children, 6.7 million received free or reduced priced breakfasts. This was up from 6.5 million children in the prior year, and double the level in the late 1980s.



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Among students, for every 100 who received free or reduced price lunches in 2001-2002, 43 got a free or reduced price breakfast, up from a ratio of 42 per 100 the prior year and 29 per 100 in 1989. There is room for all states to improve on this measure. And there is broad variation among the states:

**Ratio of Students in Free and Reduced-Price Breakfast
for Every 100 Students in Free and Reduced-Price School Lunch**

Top States

West Virginia 57
Kentucky 56
Mississippi 55
Arkansas 54
Oregon 54
Oklahoma 53
Texas 53
Georgia 53
New Mexico 52
South Carolina 51
North Carolina 51
Louisiana 51

Lowest States

Wisconsin 24
New Jersey 24
Illinois 28
Utah 28
Alaska 32
Nebraska 32
Colorado 34
North Dakota 34
Hawaii 34

State Data

The state data profiles in this report show for each state:

- \$ how many schools participated in the breakfast program in 2001-2002, and how that compared to the number of schools in the lunch program;
- \$ the number of students participating in the breakfast program in 2001-2002 on an average day;
- \$ the number receiving a free or reduced price breakfast;
- \$ the number receiving a paid breakfast;
- \$ how the breakfast participation number of students compares to lunch participation, and how the state ranks on this measure;
- \$ the number of "severe need schools" in the program in the state (schools with high proportions of low-income children and which receive extra reimbursement); and
- \$ the amount of federal funds coming to the state for the breakfast program.

The states with the best utilization of the program are serving breakfast to about 55 low-income students for every 100 in the lunch program. While there is potential for states to go even higher than this, nearly two million

more low-income students would be eating breakfast each morning nationwide if all states just reached this 55:100 level. In the appendices to this report is a list of how many more students would be served in each state, and how much more federal breakfast money would be coming to each state, if all states reached this 55:100 breakfast- to-lunch ratio.

Summer Nutrition Programs

Background

When school is out, low-income children lose their access to regular daily school lunches and breakfasts. This is perilous for many poor children. School lunch and breakfast typically provide during the school year at least one-third and one-fourth, respectively, of the nutrients that a child needs. Because families often can not meet this need when school is out, many food banks report significant increases in requests for emergency food from low-income families during the summer. The Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) is intended to fill the vacuum. It provides nutritious meals and snacks to low-income children during this time of particular need. And a USDA evaluation of SFSP showed that 95 percent of summer food sites provide activities as well as nutrition – meeting the needs of families for supervised, positive activities that help children keep up in school.

Participation in this program is much higher than in the late 1980s and early 1990s, but since the 1996 welfare law cut reimbursement amounts for food and also ended Summer Food Service Program start-up grants, program expansion generally has stopped and participation is slipping in many states. In July 2001 SFSP participation on an average day was a little more than 2.04 million children, a decrease of 50,000 children from a year earlier.

An additional 1.2 million low-income children in July 2001 received summer nutrition in the form of free or reduced price school lunches through the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) while they were in summer school. The number of children receiving summer food in school through NSLP has been growing in recent years.

When Summer Food Service Program and summer National School Lunch Program participation are combined, serving more than 3.2 million children in 2001, they still reach barely one in five (21 percent) of the low-income children receiving free and reduced price meals during the regular school year.

As in the case of school breakfasts, it is evident that there are practical ways to improve these numbers because a number of states are doing considerably better. Three states are serving at least two out of five children in need in the summer. The U.S. Congress and USDA both believe that states can do much

better. In the latter part of 2000, Senator Richard Lugar, seeing the disappointing summer food results, put into legislation a pilot project to reduce paperwork and maximize reimbursement in the 13 states identified by FRAC's analysis as having the worst participation rates. In 2001 those 13 states using the pilot increased SFSP participation by 9 percent while the rest of the nation fell 3 percent. And in 2002 USDA launched a separate new initiative to increase summer food participation nationwide.

State Data

Each state's profile in this report shows:

- \$ average daily participation for July 2001 in the Summer Food Service Program, and its growth since 1992;
- \$ average daily free and reduced-price National School Lunch Program participation in July 2001;
- \$ participation in the two programs combined;
- \$ the number of Summer Food Service Program sites and sponsors; and
- \$ the amount of federal SFSP funds the state received.

The state data pages also compare participation in the combined summer nutrition programs to participation in the regular year school lunch program. Nationally, 21.1 children were served in the summer for every 100 in the school year. The ten best and worst states on this ratio are listed below.

Ratio of Children in 2001 Summer Nutrition To Children in Free and Reduced-Price School-Year School Lunch

Top States

District of Columbia 44.1
Nevada 42.4
California 40.7
Rhode Island 39.9
New Mexico 35.3
New York 32.6
Massachusetts 31.7
Delaware 31.7
Hawaii 29.5
Utah 29.2

Lowest States

Alaska 5.0
Wyoming 5.6
Oklahoma 6.0
Iowa 7.2
Kansas 7.3
Arkansas 7.7
Texas 7.7
Nebraska 8.1
North Dakota 9.1
Indiana 10.3

In the appendix is a chart showing, if each state performed as well feeding children in the summer as the three best states did (serving 42 children for every 100 served during the school year), how many more children would be fed in the summer (3.2 million nationwide) in each state, and how much additional federal reimbursement would flow to each state.

The Child and Adult Care Food Program

The Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) provides meals and snacks to children in child care centers, Head Start programs, family child care homes, homeless and domestic violence shelters, and afterschool programs. CACFP reaches nearly 1.8 million children in child care centers and Head Start programs, and more than 900,000 children in family child care.

Changing demographics, changing gender roles, declining wages for many young workers, and the 1996 welfare law's strong push of low-income parents to work all have meant that more and more low-income children have both parents (or their single custodial parent) working and commuting longer and longer hours. The need for quality child care therefore keeps growing. CACFP supports quality care in several ways. It funds the excellent nutrition that is crucial for children's health, growth and development. It provides a stream of income that helps reduce caretaker turnover in family child care. A family child care provider serving five low-income children can receive more than \$4,000 a year in CACFP funds. And its funding for nutrition allows other child care monies to be spent on quality of care and other services for the children.

Pre-schoolers

The number of participating child care centers increased from 36,005 in 1996 to 38,430 in 2000 and 40,911 in FY 2002. The number of children fed by CACFP in centers grew by 15 percent in those same years, from a little more than 1.5 million average daily participation in 1996 to 1.8 million in 2002.

The recent story in family child care is less positive. In 1996 Congress enacted substantial changes in the CACFP program for family child care homes. The most dramatic change was the institution of a means test -- cutting in half the federal reimbursement for meals and snacks if the provider's and the child's family incomes exceed 185 percent of the federal poverty level and the home is not in a low-income area. The period since then has seen a sharp drop in the number of homes participating, from 196,550 in 1996 to 164,831 in 2002. The number of children participating also fell, from 1,007,098 in 1996 to 910,130 in 2002.

Based on past experience, a significant increase in participation would have been expected during these years if the welfare law reimbursement cuts in CACFP had not been implemented. Instead, participation numbers have trended down. Currently, CACFP reaches only one quarter of the children in family child care, leaving approximately three million children and more than one-half million homes unserved.

The state data pages set out:

- average daily participation of children in CACFP in family child care homes and in child care centers in FY 2002;
- how much those numbers have changed since 1992;
- the number of homes and centers participating; and
- the amount of federal funds to the state for all CACFP programs combined.

Afterschool

School-aged children need healthy nutrition after school. One part of the Child and Adult Care Food Program provides meals and snacks to children participating in afterschool programs operated by nonprofit organizations, schools, and public agencies. Alternatively, schools can use the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) to serve afterschool snacks, and schools also can sponsor community-based programs so that they receive NSLP funds for afterschool snacks as well.

Legislation passed in 1998 created a considerable expansion of the snack program in both CACFP and NSLP, and reduced red tape for schools and non-profits. Legislation passed since then is expanding eligibility for suppers in afterschool programs in seven pilot states. Even before the improvements, participation in the afterschool nutrition programs was increasing. Growth has been accelerating. Reliable state-by-state data, however, are not yet available.

WIC

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) provides nutritious foods, nutrition education, and access to health care for low-income pregnant women, new mothers, and infants and young children at nutritional risk. Numerous studies have shown the positive benefits of participation in WIC. For example, it is estimated that every dollar spent on WIC results in between \$1.77 and \$3.13 in Medicaid savings for newborns and their mothers. The program has been proven to increase the number of women receiving prenatal care, reduce the incidence of low birthweight and fetal mortality, reduce anemia, and enhance the nutritional quality of the diet of participants.

In FY 2002 nearly 7.5 million pregnant women, infants and children participated in WIC in the average month. As the economy got worse, demands on the program increased. While participation in WIC grew 38

percent from 1992 to 2002, there remain potentially eligible unserved children.

As the economy has continued to be weak, the number of families turning to WIC has continued to increase. As of October 2002, participation in WIC reached nearly 7.7 million women, infants and children. USDA projects an average monthly caseload of 7.7 million in FY 2003 and 7.8 million in FY 2004.

The state data pages set out:

- \$ the total number of participants in the average month in FY 2002;
- \$ the increase in participation since 1992; and
- \$ the amount of federal WIC funds flowing into the state.

TEFAP

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) provides USDA commodities to states, which distribute the food through local emergency food providers that include food banks, soup kitchens, and food pantries. These commodities include both \$89 million in mandatory funding for the purchase of commodities, and varying amounts of “bonus” commodities, which can be distributed by the Secretary of Agriculture when they become available. In addition to the commodity purchases, TEFAP separately provides \$52.7 million administrative funding for transportation and storage of TEFAP commodities.

TEFAP is crucial because it fills gaps for those in immediate need who are not receiving sufficient benefits from federal nutrition programs, or for those who are not receiving any other federal food aid at all.

The state data pages provide information on the value of federal TEFAP entitlement, bonus commodity, and administrative funds going into each state in FY 2002.

CSFP

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) provides USDA commodities to pregnant and postpartum women, infants, children up to 6 years old and seniors age 60 years or older are eligible for the program if they reside in a State or Indian Reservation participating in the program and if they meet State income eligibility criteria.

The food package contains foods high in protein and calcium and other nutrients these populations often lack. Seniors currently comprise an

overwhelming majority of the participants served. CSFP currently operates in 28 states, the District of Columbia and two Indian Reservations.

An estimated 459,121 people were served by CSFP in FY 2002. This equates to approximately 5.5 million food packages yearly. Each food package is valued at \$50 average retail. For women, infants and children, household income must be 185 percent of federal poverty level or less; for seniors it must be 130 percent or less. The state data pages set out, for participating states:

- the maximum caseload the state can serve; and
- federal funding in FY 2002.

United States

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|------|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 10.4 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 3.1 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 281,421,906 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 72,142,757 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 23,026,164 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 5% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 12% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 32,907,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in pov. | 11,176,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 16% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002) *

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Average daily student participation | 8,100,045 |
| Free and reduced-price | 6,671,913 |
| Paid | 1,428,132 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 42.9 |
| Number of schools participating | 75,362 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 78% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$1,535,394,591 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002) *

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Average daily student participation | 27,218,541 |
| Free and reduced-price | 15,568,618 |
| Paid | 11,649,923 |
| Number of schools participating | 97,145 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$5,899,663,198 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participatic | 2,044,745 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 1,181,669 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 3,226,414 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 21% |
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch March of the same year | 21.1 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 3,738 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 31,693 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$218,719,615 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 19,073,140 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 11% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$79.60 |
| Esimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 57-60% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$18,174,798,731 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 7,262,288 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 38% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$4,148,911,680 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|---|---------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 910,130 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 2% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 64,831 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 1,799,603 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 68% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 40,911 |

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$1,637,133,075 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$89,026,510 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$282,600,755 |
| Administrative funding | \$52,706,533 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 459,121 |
| Federal funding | \$23,000,000 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

United States numbers on this page include only the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Alabama

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|------|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 11.9 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 3.9 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 4,447,100 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 1,122,612 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 355,598 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 5% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 16% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 696,000 |
| Number of children under 18 in poverty | 258,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 23% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 160,990 |
| Free and reduced-price | 138,619 |
| Paid | 22,372 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 42.0 |
| Rank | 23 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,204 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 78% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$30,024,247 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 543,756 |
| Free and reduced-price | 330,196 |
| Paid | 213,560 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,537 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$119,382,918 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|--------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 43,948 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 15,674 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 59,622 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 18% |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 18.5 |
| Rank | 23 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 69 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 733 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$3,662,523 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 443,547 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 12% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$78.46 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 53-67% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$417,620,556 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 118,616 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 0% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$71,333,022 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 8,914 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -20% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 1,700 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 32,546 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 110% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 685 |
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$30,312,573 |

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$2,804,064 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$5,027,714 |
| Administrative funding | \$1,044,637 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | this program is not |
| Federal funding | available in this state |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Alaska

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|------|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 11.1 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 4.3 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 626,932 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 190,507 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 57,034 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 6% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 9% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 54,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 22,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 12% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 13,010 |
| Free and reduced-price | 9,931 |
| Paid | 3,078 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 31.7 |
| Rank | 47 |
| Number of schools participating | 244 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 59% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$3,168,115 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 54,115 |
| Free and reduced-price | 31,310 |
| Paid | 22,805 |
| Number of schools participating | 411 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$16,816,584 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 687 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 848 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 1,535 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 174% |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 5.0 |
| Rank | 51 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 9 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 25 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$252,324 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 46,165 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 23% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$107.41 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 67-82% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$59,454,787 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 25,094 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 114% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$19,885,747 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|-------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 2,539 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 10% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 559 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 5,618 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 49% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 162 |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$5,492,156 |
|---------------------------|-------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$184,371 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$1,083,321 |
| Administrative funding | \$112,983 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Maximum monthly caseload | this program is not available in this state |
| Federal funding | |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Arizona

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|------|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 11.6 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 3.6 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 5,130,632 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 1,362,701 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 456,437 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 5% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 15% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 778,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 317,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 21% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 145,940 |
| Free and reduced-price | 125,243 |
| Paid | 20,696 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 41.5 |
| Rank | 26 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,276 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 90% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$29,991,837 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 459,012 |
| Free and reduced-price | 301,992 |
| Paid | 157,020 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,411 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$120,798,500 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|--------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 25,910 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 19,753 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 45,663 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 83% |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 15.8 |
| Rank | 28 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 77 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 360 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$1,666,203 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 378,721 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 46% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$84.91 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 43-50% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$385,908,411 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 151,179 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 92% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$91,471,331 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|---|--------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 11,258 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 64% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 3,886 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 35,826 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 106% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 848 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$35,747,247 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$1,656,240 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$6,159,751 |
| Administrative funding | \$901,912 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 18,705 |
| Federal funding | \$954,206 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Arkansas

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|------|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 12.8 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 3.9 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 2,673,400 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 680,058 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 217,907 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 5% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 18% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 472,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 185,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 28% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 129,310 |
| Free and reduced-price | 105,667 |
| Paid | 23,642 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 54.3 |
| Rank | 4 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,226 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 97% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$22,035,099 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 316,412 |
| Free and reduced-price | 194,586 |
| Paid | 121,826 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,261 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$70,009,417 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|--------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 9,426 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 5,159 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 14,585 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | -16% |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 7.7 |
| Rank | 46 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 58 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 104 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$1,583,708 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 283,909 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 15% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$77.65 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 59-73% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$264,534,345 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 84,153 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 7% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$44,801,603 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 4,971 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -15% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 982 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 17,921 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 73% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 455 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$17,904,885 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$1,056,729 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$1,791,325 |
| Administrative funding | \$635,583 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Maximum monthly caseload | this program is not available in this state |
| Federal funding | |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

California

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|------|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 11.8 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 3.3 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|------------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 33,871,648 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 9,221,463 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 2,989,340 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 5% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 13% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 4,321,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 1,515,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 16% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 842,603 |
| Free and reduced-price | 760,850 |
| Paid | 81,753 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 39.3 |
| Rank | 30 |
| Number of schools participating | 7,944 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 77% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$204,874,004 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 2,583,197 |
| Free and reduced-price | 1,936,020 |
| Paid | 647,177 |
| Number of schools participating | 10,348 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$819,198,431 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|---------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 184,037 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 627,031 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 811,068 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 44% |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 40.7 |
| Rank | 3 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 280 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 1,912 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$14,337,552 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 1,709,147 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | -7% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$82.64 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 49-56% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$1,695,730,099 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 1,266,542 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 136% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$778,819,052 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|---------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 135,568 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 4% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 22,489 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 161,221 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 91% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 4,284 |

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$199,220,428 |
|---------------------------|---------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$11,035,991 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$43,223,419 |
| Administrative funding | \$6,560,931 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 48,946 |
| Federal funding | \$2,402,550 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Colorado

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 8.6 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 2.5 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 4,301,261 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 1,096,790 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 354,594 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 4% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 9% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 383,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 118,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 10% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 68,976 |
| Free and reduced-price | 52,208 |
| Paid | 16,769 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 33.6 |
| Rank | 45 |
| Number of schools participating | 964 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 58% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$10,714,792 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 319,050 |
| Free and reduced-price | 155,249 |
| Paid | 163,801 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,671 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$56,381,731 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 12,000 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 4,612 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 16,612 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | -12% |
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 11.0 |
| Rank | 40 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 46 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 121 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$665,191 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 178,490 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 14% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$77.24 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 48-63% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$165,442,169 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 77,501 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 49% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$43,238,686 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 14,019 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -37% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 3,036 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 20,376 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 61% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 509 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$18,360,191 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$822,262 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$2,548,180 |
| Administrative funding | \$612,664 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 20,524 |
| Federal funding | \$1,064,455 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Connecticut

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 6.8 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 2.6 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 3,405,565 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 839,574 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 268,384 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 3% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 7% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 249,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 71,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 9% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 50,594 |
| Free and reduced-price | 43,776 |
| Paid | 6,819 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 34.5 |
| Rank | 42 |
| Number of schools participating | 536 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 49% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$10,914,828 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 278,361 |
| Free and reduced-price | 126,785 |
| Paid | 151,576 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,089 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$50,125,708 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 28,058 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 3,218 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 31,276 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 23% |
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 25.2 |
| Rank | 13 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 32 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 357 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$1,097,813 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 168,591 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 2% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$72.07 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 56-71% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$145,797,723 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 51,331 |
| Percent change since 1992 | -17% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$34,303,232 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 5,785 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -50% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 1,149 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 11,600 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 26% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 292 |
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$8,653,044 |

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$682,549 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$1,073,065 |
| Administrative funding | \$383,629 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | this program is not |
| Federal funding | available in this state |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Delaware

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 7.3 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 2.1 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 783,600 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 193,962 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 61,395 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 4% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 7% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 53,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 17,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 9% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 21,715 |
| Free and reduced-price | 15,892 |
| Paid | 5,824 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 47.6 |
| Rank | 16 |
| Number of schools participating | 212 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 99% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$3,269,250 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 72,999 |
| Free and reduced-price | 33,374 |
| Paid | 39,625 |
| Number of schools participating | 215 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$12,732,143 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 8,139 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 1,492 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 9,631 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | -43% |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 31.7 |
| Rank | 8 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 15 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 187 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$1,049,276 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 39,628 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 23% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$82.63 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 41-56% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$39,293,407 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 17,205 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 20% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$8,952,745 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|-------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 3,772 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -12% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 928 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 5,754 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 40% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 107 |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$6,869,520 |
|---------------------------|-------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$181,361 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$845,304 |
| Administrative funding | \$102,680 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Maximum monthly caseload | this program is not available in this state |
| Federal funding | |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

D.C.

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 9.8 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 2.9 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 572,059 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 114,332 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 39,143 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 7% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 18% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 101,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 34,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 31% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 19,702 |
| Free and reduced-price | 17,685 |
| Paid | 2,018 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 41.9 |
| Rank | 24 |
| Number of schools participating | 165 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 96% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$4,269,835 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 49,753 |
| Free and reduced-price | 42,210 |
| Paid | 7,543 |
| Number of schools participating | 172 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$15,782,098 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|--------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 20,442 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 631 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 21,073 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 199% |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 44.1 |
| Rank | 1 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 18 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 167 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$1,527,855 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 74,271 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | -8% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$84.90 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 81-90% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$75,667,818 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 15,150 |
| Percent change since 1992 | -8% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$10,928,237 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|-------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 302 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -31% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 105 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 8,168 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 54% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 140 |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$3,210,182 |
|---------------------------|-------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$275,942 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$829,077 |
| Administrative funding | \$150,911 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 9,212 |
| Federal funding | \$477,979 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Florida

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|------|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 12.2 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 4.0 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|------------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 15,982,378 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 3,634,572 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 1,136,401 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 5% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 13% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 2,077,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 697,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 18% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 481,697 |
| Free and reduced-price | 411,289 |
| Paid | 70,408 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 43.4 |
| Rank | 21 |
| Number of schools participating | 2,895 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 91% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$91,977,833 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 1,371,570 |
| Free and reduced-price | 946,981 |
| Paid | 424,589 |
| Number of schools participating | 3,176 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$345,333,449 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|---------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 170,471 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 28,401 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 198,872 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | -19% |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 21.8 |
| Rank | 19 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 124 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 2,319 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$15,510,813 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 989,685 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 12% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$73.97 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 47-56% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$878,454,831 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 340,958 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 42% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$202,777,464 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|---------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 13,409 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 21% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 2,721 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 123,631 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 139% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 2,346 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$82,502,023 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$4,522,087 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$23,078,484 |
| Administrative funding | \$2,662,198 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Maximum monthly caseload | this program is not available in this state |
| Federal funding | |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Georgia

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|------|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 11.6 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 3.9 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 8,186,453 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 2,165,774 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 710,012 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 4% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 13% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 1,069,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 440,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 19% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 403,957 |
| Free and reduced-price | 317,828 |
| Paid | 86,129 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 52.5 |
| Rank | 8 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,993 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 94% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$72,772,037 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 1,103,504 |
| Free and reduced-price | 605,935 |
| Paid | 497,569 |
| Number of schools participating | 2,128 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$230,851,971 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 91,291 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 22,318 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 113,609 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 48% |
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 19.5 |
| Rank | 21 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 130 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 2,115 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$9,558,113 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 645,633 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 15% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$80.17 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 50-62% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$621,290,583 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 237,075 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 25% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$129,329,322 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 28,055 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 14% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 3,289 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 85,712 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 345% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 1,532 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$61,556,787 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$2,462,887 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$4,819,698 |
| Administrative funding | \$1,438,049 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Maximum monthly caseload | this program is not available in this state |
| Federal funding | |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Hawaii

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|------|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 10.8 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 3.0 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 1,211,537 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 294,325 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 93,762 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 5% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 11% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 138,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 46,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 16% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 33,739 |
| Free and reduced-price | 22,107 |
| Paid | 11,632 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 34.2 |
| Rank | 43 |
| Number of schools participating | 275 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 95% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$6,426,685 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 133,263 |
| Free and reduced-price | 64,699 |
| Paid | 68,564 |
| Number of schools participating | 290 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$28,326,417 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|--------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 4,776 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 13,617 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 18,393 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 366% |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 29.5 |
| Rank | 9 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 18 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 79 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$669,890 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 106,370 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | -10% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$118.90 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 88-100% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$151,768,769 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 32,984 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 81% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$25,481,938 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|-------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 940 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -21% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 366 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 7,745 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -32% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 243 |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$4,160,606 |
|---------------------------|-------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$266,172 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$1,292,663 |
| Administrative funding | \$176,269 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | this program is not |
| Federal funding | available in this state |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Idaho

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 13 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 4.5 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 1,293,953 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 368,131 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 116,441 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 5% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 12% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 151,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 56,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 15% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 32,492 |
| Free and reduced-price | 26,041 |
| Paid | 6,450 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 35.2 |
| Rank | 38 |
| Number of schools participating | 546 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 91% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$5,093,741 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 143,495 |
| Free and reduced-price | 74,036 |
| Paid | 69,459 |
| Number of schools participating | 597 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$26,287,935 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 6,672 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 2,625 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 9,297 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 183% |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 12.8 |
| Rank | 37 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 43 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 93 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$1,295,976 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 69,998 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 20% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$73.83 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 39-51% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$62,014,314 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 33,448 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 18% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$17,732,525 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|-------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 2,221 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -11% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 453 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 4,512 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 61% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 125 |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$3,988,357 |
|---------------------------|-------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$440,938 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$1,144,183 |
| Administrative funding | \$242,318 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | this program is not |
| Federal funding | available in this state |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Illinois

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 9.2 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 2.7 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|------------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 12,419,293 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 3,239,229 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 1,054,924 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 5% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 10% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 1,249,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 466,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 15% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 215,526 |
| Free and reduced-price | 190,081 |
| Paid | 25,445 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 27.6 |
| Rank | 49 |
| Number of schools participating | 2,537 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 57% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$39,972,366 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 1,083,548 |
| Free and reduced-price | 687,958 |
| Paid | 395,590 |
| Number of schools participating | 4,446 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$245,827,806 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 84,529 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 63,401 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 147,930 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 25% |
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 22.0 |
| Rank | 18 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 103 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 1,378 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$7,956,343 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 886,344 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 14% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$86.81 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 64-73% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$923,305,728 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 260,080 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 27% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$158,265,167 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 26,288 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 36% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 7,609 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 74,582 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 31% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 1,495 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$76,557,227 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$3,597,751 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$13,463,197 |
| Administrative funding | \$2,463,023 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 15,808 |
| Federal funding | \$805,977 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Indiana

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 8.5 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 2.5 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 6,080,485 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 1,572,806 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 508,975 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 4% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 9% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 511,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 155,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 11% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 124,256 |
| Free and reduced-price | 98,693 |
| Paid | 25,562 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 37.6 |
| Rank | 32 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,566 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 68% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$22,181,300 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 639,512 |
| Free and reduced-price | 262,716 |
| Paid | 376,796 |
| Number of schools participating | 2,291 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$99,676,217 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 19,277 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 5,380 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 24,657 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 21% |
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 10.3 |
| Rank | 42 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 70 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 353 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$2,572,246 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 410,884 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 37% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$82.83 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 59-73% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$408,077,163 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 124,162 |
| Percent change since 1992 | -5% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$66,067,519 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 18,944 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 34% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 2,189 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 30,018 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 25% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 660 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$24,668,581 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$1,718,514 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$7,222,491 |
| Administrative funding | \$950,548 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | this program is not |
| Federal funding | available in this state |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Iowa

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 7.6 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 2.2 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 2,926,324 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 732,334 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 226,748 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 3% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 7% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 212,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 52,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 7% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 70,717 |
| Free and reduced-price | 44,696 |
| Paid | 26,022 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 36.2 |
| Rank | 36 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,488 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 91% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$10,337,572 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 379,269 |
| Free and reduced-price | 123,588 |
| Paid | 255,681 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,642 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$50,248,917 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 5,111 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 3,537 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 8,648 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | -7% |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 7.2 |
| Rank | 48 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 30 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 96 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$652,241 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 140,729 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 14% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$76.28 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 52-68% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$128,762,369 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 63,010 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 20% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$32,787,508 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 9,735 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -4% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 2,183 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 17,451 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 25% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 519 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$13,703,153 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$773,984 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$1,668,071 |
| Administrative funding | \$462,859 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 4,582 |
| Federal funding | \$233,018 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Kansas

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|------|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 11.3 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 3.2 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 2,688,418 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 711,220 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 225,993 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 4% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 10% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 267,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 85,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 14% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 84,314 |
| Free and reduced-price | 64,132 |
| Paid | 20,181 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 48.1 |
| Rank | 15 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,301 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 82% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$13,854,174 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 313,801 |
| Free and reduced-price | 133,330 |
| Paid | 180,471 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,581 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$49,637,956 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 7,999 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 1,470 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 9,469 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 22% |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 7.3 |
| Rank | 47 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 32 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 110 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$1,006,169 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 140,403 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 21% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$67.23 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 47-60% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$113,271,938 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 58,024 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 18% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$31,892,465 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 32,266 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -25% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 4,435 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 18,949 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 50% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 482 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$23,384,420 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$743,197 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$3,785,197 |
| Administrative funding | \$453,679 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 6,210 |
| Federal funding | \$313,546 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Kentucky

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|------|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 10.1 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 3.0 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 4,041,769 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 993,841 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 319,158 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 6% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 13% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 503,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 163,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 17% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 196,494 |
| Free and reduced-price | 151,674 |
| Paid | 44,820 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 55.9 |
| Rank | 2 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,387 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 91% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$34,084,956 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 502,616 |
| Free and reduced-price | 271,453 |
| Paid | 231,163 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,524 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$100,973,992 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 33,244 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 5,971 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 39,215 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 48% |
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 14.7 |
| Rank | 30 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 120 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 661 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$4,073,447 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 450,102 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 12% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$75.93 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 67-83% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$410,097,309 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 113,137 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 12% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$67,161,559 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 5,862 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 115% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 975 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 40,378 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 53% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 923 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$22,619,389 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$1,200,740 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$3,834,664 |
| Administrative funding | \$992,589 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 6,910 |
| Federal funding | \$344,574 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Louisiana

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|------|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 13.2 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 3.0 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 4,468,976 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 1,218,453 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 380,545 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 6% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 16% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 709,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 280,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 23% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Average daily student participation* | 243,515 |
| Free and reduced-price | 208,132 |
| Paid | 35,382 |

| | |
|---|------|
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 51.2 |
|---|------|

| | |
|------|----|
| Rank | 12 |
|------|----|

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Number of schools participating | 1,562 |
|---------------------------------|-------|

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 92% |
|--|-----|

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$45,454,433 |
|--|--------------|

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Average daily student participation* | 634,813 |
| Free and reduced-price | 406,499 |
| Paid | 228,314 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Number of schools participating | 1,702 |
|---------------------------------|-------|

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$145,133,069 |
|--|---------------|

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|--------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 44,032 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 4,347 |

| | |
|---|--------|
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 48,379 |
|---|--------|

| | |
|---|------|
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | -16% |
|---|------|

| | |
|---|------|
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 11.8 |
|---|------|

| | |
|------|----|
| Rank | 39 |
|------|----|

| | |
|--|----|
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 65 |
|--|----|

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 536 |
|-------------------------------------|-----|

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$5,566,458 |
|---|-------------|

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 588,458 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Participation change since FY2000 | 18% |
|-----------------------------------|-----|

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$83.14 |
|------------------------------------|---------|

| | |
|--|--------|
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 62-74% |
|--|--------|

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$587,074,354 |
|---------------------------------|---------------|

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|---------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 129,200 |
|--|---------|

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Percent change since 1992 | -1% |
|---------------------------|-----|

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for WIC | \$79,084,260 |
|-------------------------|--------------|

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|---|--------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 24,641 |
|---|--------|

| | |
|--|-----|
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 14% |
|--|-----|

| | |
|--|-------|
| No. of participating family child care homes | 5,628 |
|--|-------|

| | |
|--|--------|
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 26,632 |
|--|--------|

| | |
|--|-----|
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 55% |
|--|-----|

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of participating child care centers | 646 |
|--|-----|

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$39,873,241 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$2,690,909 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$5,601,304 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|

| | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Administrative funding | \$1,327,288 |
|------------------------|-------------|

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 76,241 |
|--------------------------|--------|

| | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Federal funding | \$3,828,165 |
|-----------------|-------------|

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Maine

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 9.4 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 3.1 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 1,274,923 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 300,978 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 85,893 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 4% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 10% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 132,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 30,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 12% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 29,963 |
| Free and reduced-price | 20,239 |
| Paid | 9,725 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 40.7 |
| Rank | 27 |
| Number of schools participating | 589 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 80% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$4,246,438 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 107,090 |
| Free and reduced-price | 49,717 |
| Paid | 57,373 |
| Number of schools participating | 738 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$18,434,049 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 5,786 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 587 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 6,373 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 93% |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 12.8 |
| Rank | 36 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 53 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 133 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$676,496 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 111,147 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 9% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$73.06 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 69-87% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$97,446,679 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 21,470 |
| Percent change since 1992 | -17% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$11,410,689 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|-------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 9,225 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -5% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 1,356 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 4,457 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 27% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 201 |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$7,952,584 |
|---------------------------|-------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$375,447 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$2,153,390 |
| Administrative funding | \$211,420 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | this program is not |
| Federal funding | available in this state |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Maryland

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 8.8 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 3.1 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 5,296,486 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 1,353,419 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 426,250 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 4% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 7% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 385,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 98,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 7% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 122,372 |
| Free and reduced-price | 94,529 |
| Paid | 27,843 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 43.9 |
| Rank | 20 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,341 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 90% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$21,588,783 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 413,662 |
| Free and reduced-price | 215,414 |
| Paid | 198,248 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,498 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$80,344,901 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 29,863 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 22,624 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 52,487 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 60% |
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 24.6 |
| Rank | 14 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 45 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 717 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$3,891,137 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 228,398 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 4% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$78.51 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 50-65% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$215,189,301 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 96,188 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 37% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$51,901,337 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 22,490 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -3% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 4,093 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 24,041 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 57% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 515 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$27,739,595 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$1,195,337 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$1,105,966 |
| Administrative funding | \$741,250 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Maximum monthly caseload | this program is not available in this state |
| Federal funding | |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Massachusetts

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 6.7 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 2.0 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 6,349,097 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 1,495,967 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 477,060 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 4% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 9% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 561,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 159,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 12% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 119,027 |
| Free and reduced-price | 100,293 |
| Paid | 18,734 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 45.3 |
| Rank | 19 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,518 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 65% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$22,221,778 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 539,482 |
| Free and reduced-price | 221,535 |
| Paid | 317,947 |
| Number of schools participating | 2,330 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$87,331,106 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 59,964 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 9,361 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 69,325 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 168% |
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 31.7 |
| Rank | 7 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 91 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 764 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$2,611,457 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 242,542 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 5% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$71.89 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 37-49% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$209,235,751 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 113,180 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 21% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$61,194,007 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 21,798 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -9% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 5,883 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 29,840 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 36% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 853 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$36,570,665 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$1,574,181 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$1,409,006 |
| Administrative funding | \$925,590 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Maximum monthly caseload | this program is not available in this state |
| Federal funding | |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Michigan

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 8.1 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 2.4 |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 213,153 |
| Free and reduced-price | 177,987 |
| Paid | 35,167 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 42.2 |
| Rank | 22 |
| Number of schools participating | 2,975 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 74% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$40,534,323 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 815,025 |
| Free and reduced-price | 421,747 |
| Paid | 393,278 |
| Number of schools participating | 4,027 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$155,146,152 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 37,514 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 30,530 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 68,044 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 3% |
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 16.6 |
| Rank | 27 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 108 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 837 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$3,653,285 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 9,938,444 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 2,592,595 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 813,075 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 5% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 9% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 927,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 295,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 12% |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 750,037 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 24% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$71.62 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 71-81% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$644,577,181 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 215,845 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 23% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$120,179,446 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 25,854 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 0% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 7,485 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 38,052 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 45% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 1,058 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$40,941,366 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$3,443,773 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$8,567,292 |
| Administrative funding | \$2,039,338 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 83,165 |
| Federal funding | \$4,269,825 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Minnesota

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 7.1 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 2.0 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 4,919,479 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 1,286,539 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 396,389 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 4% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 7% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 361,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 92,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 8% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 120,920 |
| Free and reduced-price | 76,662 |
| Paid | 44,259 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 39.8 |
| Rank | 28 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,225 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 67% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$16,979,856 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 552,283 |
| Free and reduced-price | 192,781 |
| Paid | 359,502 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,839 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$74,594,847 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 33,097 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 3,184 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 36,281 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 128% |
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 18.8 |
| Rank | 22 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 51 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 395 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$2,499,001 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average monthly participation (FY2002) | 216,960 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 11% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$77.13 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 58-72% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$200,648,921 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 102,008 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 26% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$54,837,577 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 83,978 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -3% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 10,926 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 25,074 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 30% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 603 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$48,161,437 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$1,176,337 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$2,772,181 |
| Administrative funding | \$760,484 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 12,983 |
| Federal funding | \$650,094 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Mississippi

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|------|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 13.1 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 3.7 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 2,844,658 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 774,404 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 245,724 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 6% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 19% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 539,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 178,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 23% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 176,847 |
| Free and reduced-price | 157,999 |
| Paid | 18,848 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 54.8 |
| Rank | 3 |
| Number of schools participating | 821 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 89% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$36,460,521 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 392,371 |
| Free and reduced-price | 288,157 |
| Paid | 104,214 |
| Number of schools participating | 924 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$105,402,641 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|--------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 28,562 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 1,418 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 29,980 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | -32% |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 10.3 |
| Rank | 41 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 65 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 206 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$3,769,864 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 324,852 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 18% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$76.43 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 53-66% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$297,925,151 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 102,272 |
| Percent change since 1992 | -7% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$57,413,832 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|---|-------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 3,107 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -70% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 605 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 26,678 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 36% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 420 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$21,457,479 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$1,545,770 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$2,601,824 |
| Administrative funding | \$828,679 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 5,687 |
| Federal funding | \$277,070 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Missouri

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 8.6 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 2.3 |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 172,219 |
| Free and reduced-price | 131,487 |
| Paid | 40,732 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 45.9 |
| Rank | 18 |
| Number of schools participating | 2,102 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 83% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$30,455,383 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 596,459 |
| Free and reduced-price | 286,302 |
| Paid | 310,157 |
| Number of schools participating | 2,542 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$109,154,036 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 27,673 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 14,492 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 42,165 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 54% |
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 15.0 |
| Rank | 29 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 72 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 503 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$5,913,437 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 5,595,211 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 1,426,102 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 444,409 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 5% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 10% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 537,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 171,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 13% |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 515,006 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 22% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$77.17 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 69-86% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$476,894,198 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 128,029 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 32% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$68,606,914 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 13,922 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -13% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 2,049 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 32,076 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 68% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 788 |
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$30,716,582 |

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$1,890,493 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$7,449,021 |
| Administrative funding | \$1,058,490 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 5,000 |
| Federal funding | \$187,860 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Montana

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|------|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 13.2 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 4.0 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 902,195 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 229,944 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 66,082 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 5% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 13% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 119,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 34,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 16% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 18,319 |
| Free and reduced-price | 13,875 |
| Paid | 4,444 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 37.6 |
| Rank | 31 |
| Number of schools participating | 522 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 64% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$3,333,238 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 74,801 |
| Free and reduced-price | 36,871 |
| Paid | 37,930 |
| Number of schools participating | 816 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$14,831,463 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 8,305 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 521 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 8,826 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 127% |
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 23.5 |
| Rank | 16 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 49 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 117 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$566,460 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 63,347 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 7% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$76.19 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 53-66% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$57,920,257 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 21,402 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 19% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$12,924,050 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|-------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 9,241 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 7% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 1,053 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 5,938 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 73% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 206 |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$8,080,355 |
|---------------------------|-------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$333,344 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$588,298 |
| Administrative funding | \$194,576 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 5,991 |
| Federal funding | \$320,191 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Nebraska

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 9.9 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 2.9 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 1,711,263 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 449,615 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 140,725 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 3% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 9% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 158,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 56,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 13% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 38,572 |
| Free and reduced-price | 27,896 |
| Paid | 10,676 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 32.0 |
| Rank | 46 |
| Number of schools participating | 521 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 51% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$6,336,123 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 219,892 |
| Free and reduced-price | 87,210 |
| Paid | 132,682 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,026 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$32,583,610 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 5,111 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 1,780 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 6,891 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | -3% |
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 8.1 |
| Rank | 44 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 35 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 102 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$674,594 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 88,459 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 7% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$70.01 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 53-68% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$74,382,259 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 37,110 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 26% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$21,797,034 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 19,936 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -23% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 2,972 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 14,765 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 70% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 407 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$19,153,695 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$439,293 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$865,491 |
| Administrative funding | \$261,556 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 13,669 |
| Federal funding | \$691,054 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Nevada

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|------|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 10.1 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 3.4 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 1,998,257 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 509,731 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 174,857 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 5% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 7% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 152,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 49,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 9% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 39,313 |
| Free and reduced-price | 32,500 |
| Paid | 6,813 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 39.7 |
| Rank | 29 |
| Number of schools participating | 403 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 87% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$8,079,932 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 128,301 |
| Free and reduced-price | 81,760 |
| Paid | 46,541 |
| Number of schools participating | 464 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$32,595,130 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|--------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 4,981 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 27,018 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 31,999 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 276% |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 42.4 |
| Rank | 2 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 33 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 82 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$928,426 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 97,035 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 59% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$82.02 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 33-45% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$95,508,198 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 41,241 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 143% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$22,958,639 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|---|-------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 1,689 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -23% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 344 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 3,773 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 59% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 72 |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$2,807,761 |
|---------------------------|-------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$488,250 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$701,529 |
| Administrative funding | \$278,765 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Maximum monthly caseload | |
| Federal funding | this program is not available in this state |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

New Hampshire

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 6.5 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 1.9 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 1,235,786 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 308,901 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 91,394 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 4% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 7% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 81,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 21,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 7% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 17,796 |
| Free and reduced-price | 10,136 |
| Paid | 7,660 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 35.9 |
| Rank | 37 |
| Number of schools participating | 370 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 73% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$2,357,325 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 107,580 |
| Free and reduced-price | 28,250 |
| Paid | 79,330 |
| Number of schools participating | 506 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$12,053,696 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 2,284 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 953 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 3,237 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 1% |
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 12.0 |
| Rank | 38 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 25 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 45 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$418,803 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 41,053 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 13% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$70.35 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 42-56% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$34,656,997 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 16,894 |
| Percent change since 1992 | -7% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$9,154,856 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 1,550 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -34% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 228 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 5,559 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 75% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 161 |
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$2,446,033 |

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$277,397 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$1,354,805 |
| Administrative funding | \$140,756 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 7,572 |
| Federal funding | \$411,290 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

New Jersey

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 7.8 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 2.4 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 8,414,350 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 2,081,474 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 676,663 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 4% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 8% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 683,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 168,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 9% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 90,223 |
| Free and reduced-price | 77,655 |
| Paid | 12,568 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 23.9 |
| Rank | 50 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,115 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 42% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$19,113,466 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 598,289 |
| Free and reduced-price | 325,207 |
| Paid | 273,082 |
| Number of schools participating | 2,642 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$127,220,579 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service particip | 62,686 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 14,425 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participati | 77,111 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 14% |
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 24.3 |
| Rank | 15 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 98 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 1,682 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Progr | \$5,569,855 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 319,799 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | -7% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$81.89 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 47-58% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$314,258,247 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 133,946 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 7% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$74,385,566 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 6,272 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -14% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 1,242 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 50,160 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 52% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 1,096 |
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$36,036,532 |

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$1,874,918 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$5,996,018 |
| Administrative funding | \$1,181,595 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | this program is not |
| Federal funding | available in this state |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

New Mexico

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|------|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 14.6 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 4.2 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 1,819,046 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 507,568 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 155,936 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 5% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 18% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 323,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 118,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 25% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 92,232 |
| Free and reduced-price | 79,036 |
| Paid | 13,196 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 51.5 |
| Rank | 9 |
| Number of schools participating | 732 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 92% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$16,579,582 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 200,832 |
| Free and reduced-price | 153,365 |
| Paid | 47,467 |
| Number of schools participating | 800 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$53,437,380 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|--------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participac | 44,919 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 6,740 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 51,659 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | -10% |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 35.3 |
| Rank | 5 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 70 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 744 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$4,518,338 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 170,457 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 1% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$75.47 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 56-68% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$154,364,768 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 59,913 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 39% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$34,063,443 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 24,043 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 40% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 6,277 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 15,296 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 21% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 362 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$27,893,041 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$1,038,719 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$2,320,046 |
| Administrative funding | \$468,465 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 22,632 |
| Federal funding | \$1,128,075 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

New York

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 9.6 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 3.1 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|---|------------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 18,976,457 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 4,674,191 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 1,491,866 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 5% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 14% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 2,664,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in pove | 871,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 20% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 464,941 |
| Free and reduced-price | 392,683 |
| Paid | 72,258 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 34.5 |
| Rank | 41 |
| Number of schools participating | 5,006 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 85% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$94,808,482 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 1,766,415 |
| Free and reduced-price | 1,137,100 |
| Paid | 629,315 |
| Number of schools participating | 5,917 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$422,625,611 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|---------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 309,468 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 60,287 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 369,755 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | -8% |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 32.6 |
| Rank | 6 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 298 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 2,921 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$37,491,247 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 1,357,097 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | -6% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$90.80 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 55-64% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$1,478,662,757 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 454,577 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 22% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$272,917,873 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|---------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 53,196 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 81% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 8,444 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 158,802 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 41% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 2,930 |

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$116,901,593 |
|---------------------------|---------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$5,630,821 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$16,407,262 |
| Administrative funding | \$3,579,301 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 40,487 |
| Federal funding | \$0 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

North Carolina

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|------|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 11.1 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 3.3 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 8,049,313 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 1,961,317 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 645,599 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 6% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 13% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 1,013,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in | 320,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 1 | 16% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 302,725 |
| Free and reduced-price | 239,128 |
| Paid | 63,597 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 51.2 |
| Rank | 11 |
| Number of schools participating | 2,134 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 95% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$55,040,140 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 834,079 |
| Free and reduced-price | 466,743 |
| Paid | 367,336 |
| Number of schools participating | 2,235 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$177,338,385 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|--------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participac | 40,085 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 25,459 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 65,544 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 9% |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 14.6 |
| Rank | 31 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 107 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 801 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$4,502,203 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 574,369 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 18% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$77.83 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 48-55% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$536,423,418 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 208,357 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 35% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$108,096,767 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 16,994 |
| Change in child participation since 199 | 110% |
| No. of participating family child care h | 3,842 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 96,334 |
| Change in child participation since 199 | 123% |
| Number of participating child care cen | 2,068 |
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$63,118,871 |

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$2,970,111 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$5,239,854 |
| Administrative funding | \$1,521,150 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 1,315 |
| Federal funding | \$65,891 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

North Dakota

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 8.5 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 2.2 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 642,200 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 160,899 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 47,722 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 3% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 14% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 86,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 24,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 19% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 14,717 |
| Free and reduced-price | 9,399 |
| Paid | 5,318 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 34.0 |
| Rank | 44 |
| Number of schools participating | 257 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 59% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$2,124,293 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 77,726 |
| Free and reduced-price | 27,612 |
| Paid | 50,114 |
| Number of schools participating | 435 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$10,803,318 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 2,155 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 403 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 2,558 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | -17% |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 9.1 |
| Rank | 43 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 24 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 34 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$305,643 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Avg. monthly participation (FY2002) | 36,781 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 16% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$71.08 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 47-61% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$31,374,657 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 13,823 |
| Percent change since 1992 | -23% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$9,702,471 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 10,713 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -18% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 1,589 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 5,062 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 84% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 134 |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$7,298,340 |
|---------------------------|-------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$211,388 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$705,738 |
| Administrative funding | \$116,424 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 3,000 |
| Federal funding | \$112,716 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Ohio

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 9.1 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 2.8 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|------------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 11,353,140 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 2,885,141 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 908,264 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 4% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 11% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 1,174,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 387,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 15% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 205,706 |
| Free and reduced-price | 171,977 |
| Paid | 33,729 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 36.6 |
| Rank | 35 |
| Number of schools participating | 2,363 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 55% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$39,372,770 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 1,011,083 |
| Free and reduced-price | 470,900 |
| Paid | 540,183 |
| Number of schools participating | 4,270 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$173,519,005 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|--------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 44,815 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 12,500 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 57,315 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 25% |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 13.0 |
| Rank | 35 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 122 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 1,130 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$4,886,174 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 734,679 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 20% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$82.43 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 52-63% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$726,310,158 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 253,817 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 11% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$133,782,530 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|---|--------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 17,846 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -29% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 3,855 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 74,646 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 89% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 1,583 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$48,670,797 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$3,162,836 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$13,204,868 |
| Administrative funding | \$2,151,271 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 4,250 |
| Federal funding | \$204,060 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Oklahoma

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|------|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 12.9 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 3.8 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 3,450,654 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 890,264 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 281,719 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 4% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 15% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 508,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 170,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 20% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 154,813 |
| Free and reduced-price | 124,977 |
| Paid | 29,836 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 53.4 |
| Rank | 6 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,606 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 87% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$27,211,224 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 376,643 |
| Free and reduced-price | 234,191 |
| Paid | 142,452 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,851 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$82,506,152 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|--------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participator | 10,858 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 2,960 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 13,818 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 10% |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 6.0 |
| Rank | 49 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 54 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 215 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$2,005,906 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 316,659 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 25% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$75.91 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 56-66% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$288,441,518 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 109,396 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 49% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$59,705,875 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 21,400 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 114% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 2,973 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 30,922 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 73% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 915 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$36,155,217 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$1,122,887 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$5,951,298 |
| Administrative funding | \$675,969 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Maximum monthly caseload | this program is not available in this state |
| Federal funding | |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Oregon

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|------|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 13.7 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 5.8 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 3,421,399 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 844,270 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 266,917 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 6% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 12% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 408,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 116,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 14% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 112,095 |
| Free and reduced-price | 88,256 |
| Paid | 23,839 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 53.6 |
| Rank | 5 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,250 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 94% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$18,896,296 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 278,157 |
| Free and reduced-price | 164,777 |
| Paid | 113,380 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,324 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$56,986,082 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 31,912 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 3,549 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 35,461 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 184% |
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 23.2 |
| Rank | 17 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 69 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 343 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$927,089 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 359,138 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 53% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$74.13 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 66-81% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$319,462,072 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 97,082 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 62% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$57,791,993 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 16,082 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 3% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 3,563 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 12,211 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 39% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 433 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$19,850,193 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$1,272,978 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$4,190,940 |
| Administrative funding | \$694,769 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 930 |
| Federal funding | \$49,386 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Pennsylvania

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 8.4 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 2.2 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|------------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 12,281,054 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 2,918,988 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 883,286 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 5% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 10% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 1,158,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 362,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 14% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 213,347 |
| Free and reduced-price | 167,675 |
| Paid | 45,672 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 36.6 |
| Rank | 34 |
| Number of schools participating | 2,525 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 65% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$39,611,732 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 1,038,885 |
| Free and reduced-price | 457,689 |
| Paid | 581,196 |
| Number of schools participating | 3,864 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$180,577,845 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 102,000 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 16,411 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 118,411 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 8% |
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 26.3 |
| Rank | 12 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 164 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 2,238 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$12,541,736 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 766,615 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | -1% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$76.13 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 61-75% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$700,337,384 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 222,345 |
| Percent change since 1992 | -1% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$127,710,303 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 14,641 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -25% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 2,366 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 63,214 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 41% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 1,681 |
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$39,387,604 |

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$4,049,690 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$7,494,931 |
| Administrative funding | \$2,241,236 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 5,000 |
| Federal funding | \$187,860 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Rhode Island

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 8.7 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 2.5 |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 17,703 |
| Free and reduced-price | 15,397 |
| Paid | 2,307 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 37.2 |
| Rank | 33 |
| Number of schools participating | 351 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 94% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$4,195,408 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Average daily student participation* | 69,870 |
| Free and reduced-price | 41,410 |
| Paid | 28,460 |
| Number of schools participating | 374 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | #REF! |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 13,690 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 2,170 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 15,860 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 57% |
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 39.9 |
| Rank | 4 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 16 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 184 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$818,449 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 1,048,319 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 247,509 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 76,798 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 5% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 10% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 100,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 26,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 11% |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 71,933 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | -3% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$74.44 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 59-72% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$64,256,422 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 22,027 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 24% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$13,660,886 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|-------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 1,994 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 52% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 395 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 7,614 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 89% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 176 |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$5,586,154 |
|---------------------------|-------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$297,006 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$1,237,877 |
| Administrative funding | \$177,879 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | this program is not |
| Federal funding | available in this state |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

South Carolina

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|------|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 11.3 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 3.6 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 4,012,012 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 1,009,093 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 316,492 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 5% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 15% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 603,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 217,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 22% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 171,098 |
| Free and reduced-price | 146,274 |
| Paid | 24,824 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 51.3 |
| Rank | 10 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,095 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 100% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$33,875,515 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 460,378 |
| Free and reduced-price | 285,118 |
| Paid | 175,260 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,099 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$18,609,485 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 68,555 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 10,275 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 78,830 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 10% |
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 27.9 |
| Rank | 11 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 47 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 1,187 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$6,176,517 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 379,310 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 28% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$77.22 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 57-68% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$351,661,564 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 109,575 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 6% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$57,179,138 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 7,514 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 50% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 975 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 23,377 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 75% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 449 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$19,997,316 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$1,530,915 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$5,238,555 |
| Administrative funding | \$839,800 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | this program is not |
| Federal funding | available in this state |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

South Dakota

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 7.9 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 1.9 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 754,844 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 202,726 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 61,600 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 3% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 8% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 62,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 13,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 8% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 18,803 |
| Free and reduced-price | 14,780 |
| Paid | 4,022 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 34.9 |
| Rank | 39 |
| Number of schools participating | 428 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 62% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$3,556,918 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 102,508 |
| Free and reduced-price | 42,402 |
| Paid | 60,106 |
| Number of schools participating | 687 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$108,128,737 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 5,106 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 2,472 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 7,578 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 2% |
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 17.5 |
| Rank | 24 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 53 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 83 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$527,931 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 47,663 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 11% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$79.24 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 56-72% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$45,323,818 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 20,283 |
| Percent change since 1992 | -5% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$13,238,615 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|-------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 5,142 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 6% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 682 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 5,489 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 48% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 195 |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$5,077,096 |
|---------------------------|-------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$160,162 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$813,398 |
| Administrative funding | \$142,460 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 3,000 |
| Federal funding | \$112,716 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Tennessee

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|------|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 11.8 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 3.4 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 5,689,283 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 1,397,236 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 449,266 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 5% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 14% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 802,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 273,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 20% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 210,944 |
| Free and reduced-price | 168,661 |
| Paid | 42,283 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 48.2 |
| Rank | 14 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,526 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 91% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$34,914,620 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 628,058 |
| Free and reduced-price | 349,776 |
| Paid | 278,282 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,679 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$16,364,863 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 40,181 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 3,643 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 43,824 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 33% |
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 13.2 |
| Rank | 34 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 41 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 952 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$4,715,226 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 598,012 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 21% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$76.85 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 63-76% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$551,508,090 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 153,212 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 27% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$92,239,233 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 9,666 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 75% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 1,797 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 39,702 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 97% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 1,120 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$33,195,710 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$1,133,907 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$6,567,351 |
| Administrative funding | \$1,140,692 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 16,833 |
| Federal funding | \$839,542 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Texas

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|------|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 13.9 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 3.6 |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Average daily student participation* | 1,093,503 |
| Free and reduced-price | 921,399 |
| Paid | 172,104 |

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 52.8 |
| Rank | 7 |
| Number of schools participating | 6,883 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 98% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$204,005,354 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 2,579,402 |
| Free and reduced-price | 1,746,417 |
| Paid | 832,985 |
| Number of schools participating | 7,041 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$126,637,944 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|---------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 87,479 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 41,984 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 129,463 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | -9% |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 7.7 |
| Rank | 45 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 179 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 1,321 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$21,189,504 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|------------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 20,851,820 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 5,873,930 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 1,935,534 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 5% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 15% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 3,129,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 1,279,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 21% |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 1,554,428 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 17% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$81.61 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 44-50% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$1,522,294,908 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 786,530 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 69% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$383,838,197 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|---------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 41,848 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -24% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 7,905 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 141,913 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 146% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 2,532 |

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$131,825,588 |
|---------------------------|---------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$8,061,479 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$26,754,135 |
| Administrative funding | \$4,631,558 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 5,750 |
| Federal funding | \$279,437 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Utah

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|------|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 13.8 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 4.6 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 2,233,169 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 716,831 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 248,608 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 4% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 11% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 238,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 88,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 12% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 39,194 |
| Free and reduced-price | 32,321 |
| Paid | 6,874 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 28.0 |
| Rank | 48 |
| Number of schools participating | 562 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 70% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$7,165,090 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 276,159 |
| Free and reduced-price | 115,507 |
| Paid | 160,652 |
| Number of schools participating | 798 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$628,442,099 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 21,498 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 10,572 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 32,070 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 101% |
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 29.2 |
| Rank | 10 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 25 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 127 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$1,858,076 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 90,448 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 10% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$73.44 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 44-57% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$79,708,928 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 61,406 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 22% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$31,367,238 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|---|--------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 19,533 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -18% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 2,832 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 11,440 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -9% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 230 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$19,946,476 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$570,954 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$1,826,675 |
| Administrative funding | \$337,534 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | this program is not |
| Federal funding | available in this state |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Vermont

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 9.1 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 1.8 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 608,827 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 147,579 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 41,619 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 4% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 10% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 59,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 13,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 11% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 15,844 |
| Free and reduced-price | 10,305 |
| Paid | 5,538 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 49.0 |
| Rank | 13 |
| Number of schools participating | 273 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 81% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$2,348,582 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 53,547 |
| Free and reduced-price | 21,016 |
| Paid | 32,531 |
| Number of schools participating | 336 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$45,146,319 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 4,173 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 357 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 4,530 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 393% |
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 21.6 |
| Rank | 20 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 49 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 146 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$286,227 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 39,914 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | -2% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$71.51 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 65-82% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$34,252,771 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 15,903 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 3% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$10,017,920 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|-------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 4,582 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -20% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 655 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 2,122 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 17% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 89 |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$3,105,699 |
|---------------------------|-------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$154,806 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$872,776 |
| Administrative funding | \$88,739 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 5,814 |
| Federal funding | \$344,747 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Virginia

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 7.6 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 1.5 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 7,078,515 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 1,735,824 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 555,673 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 4% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 8% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 564,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 142,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 8% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 182,852 |
| Free and reduced-price | 137,041 |
| Paid | 45,811 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 46.3 |
| Rank | 17 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,730 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 88% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$28,438,129 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 666,947 |
| Free and reduced-price | 295,896 |
| Paid | 371,051 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,970 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$8,024,125 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|--------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 38,642 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 12,052 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 50,694 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 31% |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 17.4 |
| Rank | 25 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 93 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 711 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$3,865,527 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 353,978 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 5% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$71.49 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 51-64% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$303,674,409 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 129,103 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 24% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$75,323,151 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 12,335 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -10% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 2,953 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 34,257 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 63% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 828 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$23,122,960 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$1,915,016 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$6,443,309 |
| Administrative funding | \$967,027 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | this program is not |
| Federal funding | available in this state |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Washington

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|------|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 12.5 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 4.6 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 5,894,121 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 1,509,780 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 474,010 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 6% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 11% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 634,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 193,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 13% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 131,136 |
| Free and reduced-price | 109,132 |
| Paid | 22,004 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 41.9 |
| Rank | 25 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,725 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 87% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$23,903,069 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 481,219 |
| Free and reduced-price | 260,781 |
| Paid | 220,438 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,984 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$113,760,486 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|--------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 29,754 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 6,243 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 35,997 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 79% |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 14.2 |
| Rank | 32 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 115 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 543 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$2,434,731 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 350,373 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 19% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$75.55 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 55-67% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$317,651,773 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 152,106 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 108% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$95,275,507 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 30,621 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -14% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 4,727 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 35,229 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 50% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 884 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$31,439,613 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$1,654,552 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$6,642,859 |
| Administrative funding | \$1,114,657 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 3,000 |
| Federal funding | \$150,755 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

West Virginia

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|------|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 10.3 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 3.3 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 1,808,344 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 401,775 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 122,875 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 5% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 16% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 291,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in pove | 82,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 22% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 84,189 |
| Free and reduced-price | 61,496 |
| Paid | 22,693 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 57.1 |
| Rank | 1 |
| Number of schools participating | 781 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 99% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$14,353,917 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 191,234 |
| Free and reduced-price | 107,745 |
| Paid | 83,489 |
| Number of schools participating | 790 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$97,701,312 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|--------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 14,727 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 1,454 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 16,181 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 57% |

Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch
in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price
school lunch in March of the same year

14.1

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Rank | 33 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 82 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 429 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$1,463,492 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 235,736 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 4% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$70.00 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 75-92% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$198,011,265 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 50,265 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 18% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$28,884,795 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|-------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 7,700 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 100% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 1,832 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 9,176 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 80% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 451 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$12,396,410 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$861,495 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$2,803,470 |
| Administrative funding | \$484,700 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | this program is not |
| Federal funding | available in this state |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Wisconsin

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 8.4 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 2.9 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 5,363,675 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 1,367,386 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 413,982 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 5% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 8% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 423,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 142,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 11% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 65,930 |
| Free and reduced-price | 48,700 |
| Paid | 17,230 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 23.8 |
| Rank | 51 |
| Number of schools participating | 1,077 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 44% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$10,237,491 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 548,434 |
| Free and reduced-price | 204,757 |
| Paid | 343,677 |
| Number of schools participating | 2,471 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$40,385,006 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 28,372 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 5,019 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 33,391 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | 74% |
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 17.0 |
| Rank | 26 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 61 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 286 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$2,204,594 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 262,310 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 36% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$62.69 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 49-63% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$197,330,085 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 102,781 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 24% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$56,479,600 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 22,090 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 22% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 3,795 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 39,664 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | 68% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 895 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$27,663,994 |
|---------------------------|--------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$1,364,405 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$3,384,234 |
| Administrative funding | \$949,643 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Maximum monthly caseload | 5,000 |
| Federal funding | \$187,860 |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Wyoming

FOOD INSECURITY (1999-2001, 3-year average)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Percent of all households food insecure (total, with or without hunger) | 9.9 |
| Percent of all households food insecure (only those with hunger) | 3.2 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (2000 Census) | 493,782 |
| Number of children under age 18 | 128,097 |
| Number of children under age 6 | 37,086 |
| Unemployment rate (2001) | 4% |
| Poverty rate (2001) | 9% |
| Number of persons living in poverty | 42,000 |
| Number of children under age 18 in poverty | 12,000 |
| Poverty rate for children under age 18 | 10% |

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 10,001 |
| Free and reduced-price | 7,474 |
| Paid | 2,527 |
| Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 who receive free or reduced- price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year | 34.7 |
| Rank | 40 |
| Number of schools participating | 235 |
| Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch | 63% |
| Federal reimbursement for school breakfast | \$1,631,709 |

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (2001-2002)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Average daily student participation* | 49,682 |
| Free and reduced-price | 21,548 |
| Paid | 28,134 |
| Number of schools participating | 376 |
| Federal reimbursement for school lunch | \$77,547,718 |

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (2001)

| | |
|---|-------|
| Average daily July Summer Food Service participation | 481 |
| Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch | 742 |
| Average daily July Summer Nutrition participation | 1,223 |
| Percent change in average daily participation since 1992 | -14% |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 who receive free or reduced-price school lunch in March of the same year | 5.6 |
| Rank | 50 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sponsors | 5 |
| Number of Summer Food Service sites | 9 |
| Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program | \$124,049 |

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Avr. monthly participation (FY2002) | 23,530 |
| Participation change since FY2000 | 5% |
| Average monthly benefit per person | \$76.28 |
| Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2000) | 47-60% |
| Federal funding for food stamps | \$21,538,153 |

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Average monthly number of participants | 11,353 |
| Percent change since 1992 | 6% |
| Federal funding for WIC | \$6,558,816 |

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--|-------|
| Family child care home average daily participation of children | 3,643 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -19% |
| No. of participating family child care homes | 467 |
| Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start) | 4,084 |
| Change in child participation since 1992 | -43% |
| Number of participating child care centers | 129 |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Federal funding for CACFP | \$3,652,309 |
|---------------------------|-------------|

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY2002)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Federal entitlement funding | \$131,155 |
| Federal bonus commodity funding | \$445,250 |
| Administrative funding | \$86,010 |

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY2002)

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Maximum monthly caseload | this program is not available in this state |
| Federal funding | |

* Participation numbers for NSLP and SBP use March as a typical month.

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Food Stamp Program Participation -- Change from Nov. 2001 and Nov. 2002

| State | November 2001 | November 2002 | % change over past year |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| California | 1,686,743 | 1,661,429 | -1.5% |
| Hawaii | 107,619 | 106,666 | -0.9% |
| Rhode Island | 72,145 | 71,908 | -0.3% |
| Vermont | 39,098 | 40,347 | 3.2% |
| Pennsylvania | 761,497 | 789,528 | 3.7% |
| New York | 1,335,452 | 1,387,306 | 3.9% |
| New Jersey | 315,180 | 328,864 | 4.3% |
| West Virginia | 230,481 | 242,013 | 5.0% |
| Mississippi | 326,286 | 344,513 | 5.6% |
| Illinois | 868,994 | 924,213 | 6.4% |
| Alabama | 436,725 | 464,824 | 6.4% |
| Virginia | 350,452 | 373,957 | 6.7% |
| Montana | 62,426 | 66,752 | 6.9% |
| D.C. | 75,299 | 80,573 | 7.0% |
| North Dakota | 34,986 | 37,627 | 7.5% |
| Missouri | 504,276 | 543,460 | 7.8% |
| South Dakota | 46,299 | 49,970 | 7.9% |
| Minnesota | 209,824 | 227,574 | 8.5% |
| Arkansas | 274,344 | 298,411 | 8.8% |
| Florida | 973,449 | 1,059,453 | 8.8% |
| Connecticut | 160,418 | 175,625 | 9.5% |
| New Hampshire | 39,165 | 42,932 | 9.6% |
| Iowa | 135,773 | 149,146 | 9.8% |
| Michigan | 710,024 | 783,596 | 10.4% |
| Kentucky | 435,063 | 480,454 | 10.4% |
| Wyoming | 22,250 | 24,606 | 10.6% |
| North Carolina | 556,711 | 618,426 | 11.1% |
| Oregon | 339,898 | 380,138 | 11.8% |
| Maryland | 219,007 | 245,207 | 12.0% |
| Nebraska | 83,784 | 93,823 | 12.0% |
| Louisiana | 571,556 | 640,081 | 12.0% |
| Georgia | 629,416 | 705,864 | 12.1% |
| Wisconsin | 251,746 | 283,620 | 12.7% |
| Massachusetts | 235,449 | 266,505 | 13.2% |
| Maine | 107,995 | 122,501 | 13.4% |
| Washington | 330,155 | 376,005 | 13.9% |
| Indiana | 387,399 | 441,499 | 14.0% |
| New Mexico | 163,195 | 186,636 | 14.4% |
| Colorado | 169,984 | 194,576 | 14.5% |
| Nevada | 90,820 | 104,320 | 14.9% |
| Alaska | 40,559 | 47,001 | 15.9% |
| Texas | 1,502,894 | 1,748,624 | 16.4% |
| Kansas | 132,232 | 154,028 | 16.5% |
| Idaho | 64,614 | 75,305 | 16.5% |
| Ohio | 691,007 | 805,933 | 16.6% |
| Delaware | 37,336 | 43,874 | 17.5% |
| South Carolina | 362,000 | 428,872 | 18.5% |
| Utah | 83,933 | 100,263 | 19.5% |
| Tennessee | 561,003 | 675,599 | 20.4% |
| Arizona | 348,482 | 432,362 | 24.1% |
| Oklahoma | 287,732 | 368,079 | 27.9% |
| United States | 18,499,919 | 20,331,881 | 9.9% |

Source: USDA Preliminary Summary Food Assistance Program Results

Food Stamp Program Participation - Change from Nov. 1997 to Nov. 2002

| State | November 1997 | November 2002 | % change over past five years |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| California | 2,431,724 | 1,661,429 | -31.7% |
| Maryland | 331,041 | 245,207 | -25.9% |
| New Jersey | 441,894 | 328,864 | -25.6% |
| Massachusetts | 327,293 | 266,505 | -18.6% |
| Vermont | 49,229 | 40,347 | -18.0% |
| New York | 1,670,550 | 1,387,306 | -17.0% |
| Pennsylvania | 941,904 | 789,528 | -16.2% |
| Connecticut | 202,662 | 175,625 | -13.3% |
| Hawaii | 121,895 | 106,666 | -12.5% |
| West Virginia | 275,673 | 242,013 | -12.2% |
| Virginia | 420,977 | 373,957 | -11.2% |
| Rhode Island | 80,538 | 71,908 | -10.7% |
| D.C. | 88,130 | 80,573 | -8.6% |
| Delaware | 47,375 | 43,874 | -7.4% |
| Illinois | 960,211 | 924,213 | -3.7% |
| Wyoming | 25,462 | 24,606 | -3.4% |
| Mississippi | 354,981 | 344,513 | -2.9% |
| Colorado | 198,596 | 194,576 | -2.0% |
| Washington | 382,672 | 376,005 | -1.7% |
| Texas | 1,764,638 | 1,748,624 | -0.9% |
| Nebraska | 94,320 | 93,823 | -0.5% |
| Florida | 1,059,002 | 1,059,453 | 0.0% |
| Michigan | 775,735 | 783,596 | 1.0% |
| Minnesota | 224,162 | 227,574 | 1.5% |
| Iowa | 145,765 | 149,146 | 2.3% |
| Ohio | 773,913 | 805,933 | 4.1% |
| New Hampshire | 40,811 | 42,932 | 5.2% |
| Alabama | 440,384 | 464,824 | 5.5% |
| New Mexico | 175,901 | 186,636 | 6.1% |
| Georgia | 654,847 | 705,864 | 7.8% |
| Montana | 61,819 | 66,752 | 8.0% |
| Maine | 112,480 | 122,501 | 8.9% |
| Alaska | 42,784 | 47,001 | 9.9% |
| Utah | 91,104 | 100,263 | 10.1% |
| South Dakota | 45,204 | 49,970 | 10.5% |
| North Dakota | 33,451 | 37,627 | 12.5% |
| North Carolina | 543,795 | 618,426 | 13.7% |
| Kentucky | 417,776 | 480,454 | 15.0% |
| Arkansas | 254,114 | 298,411 | 17.4% |
| Kansas | 126,503 | 154,028 | 21.8% |
| Louisiana | 522,664 | 640,081 | 22.5% |
| Tennessee | 545,191 | 675,599 | 23.9% |
| Idaho | 60,413 | 75,305 | 24.7% |
| Oklahoma | 293,050 | 368,079 | 25.6% |
| South Carolina | 340,977 | 428,872 | 25.8% |
| Missouri | 418,042 | 543,460 | 30.0% |
| Arizona | 318,609 | 432,362 | 35.7% |
| Indiana | 324,178 | 441,499 | 36.2% |
| Wisconsin | 204,772 | 283,620 | 38.5% |
| Nevada | 74,466 | 104,320 | 40.1% |
| Oregon | 237,655 | 380,138 | 60.0% |

| | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|------|
| United States | 19,867,083 | 20,331,881 | 2.3% |
|---------------|------------|------------|------|

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**Participation and Increased Federal Payments if States Served 55 Students
Free or Reduced-Price Breakfasts for Each 100 Served Free or Reduced-Price School
Lunches***

| State | SBP Free and Reduced-Price Participation, March 2002 | SBP Participation if SBP Reached 55/100 NSLP, March 2002 | Increase in SBP Participation if this Standard was Reached | Potential Increased Funding for 180 School Days |
|----------------------|---|---|---|--|
| Alabama | 138,619 | 181,608 | 42,989 | \$8,693,250 |
| Alaska | 9,931 | 17,221 | 7,289 | \$2,331,414 |
| Arizona | 125,243 | 166,096 | 40,852 | \$8,229,702 |
| California | 760,850 | 1,064,811 | 303,961 | \$61,102,509 |
| Colorado | 52,208 | 85,387 | 33,179 | \$6,627,998 |
| Connecticut | 43,776 | 69,732 | 25,956 | \$5,256,037 |
| Delaware | 15,892 | 18,356 | 2,464 | \$497,394 |
| District of Columbia | 17,685 | 23,216 | 5,531 | \$1,128,677 |
| Florida | 411,289 | 520,840 | 109,550 | \$22,100,001 |
| Georgia | 317,828 | 333,264 | 15,436 | \$3,100,843 |
| Hawaii | 22,107 | 35,584 | 13,478 | \$3,113,225 |
| Idaho | 26,041 | 40,720 | 14,678 | \$2,930,844 |
| Illinois | 190,081 | 378,377 | 188,296 | \$38,384,739 |
| Indiana | 98,693 | 144,494 | 45,801 | \$9,192,674 |
| Iowa | 44,696 | 67,974 | 23,278 | \$4,615,652 |
| Kansas | 64,132 | 73,331 | 9,199 | \$1,823,963 |
| Louisiana | 208,132 | 223,575 | 15,442 | \$3,126,945 |
| Maine | 20,239 | 27,344 | 7,106 | \$1,413,472 |
| Maryland | 94,529 | 118,478 | 23,949 | \$4,773,536 |
| Massachusetts | 100,293 | 121,844 | 21,551 | \$4,377,174 |
| Michigan | 177,987 | 231,961 | 53,974 | \$10,931,279 |
| Minnesota | 76,662 | 106,030 | 29,368 | \$5,813,859 |
| Missouri | 131,487 | 157,466 | 25,979 | \$5,204,122 |
| Montana | 13,875 | 20,279 | 6,404 | \$1,280,029 |
| Nebraska | 27,896 | 47,965 | 20,069 | \$3,995,427 |
| Nevada | 32,500 | 44,968 | 12,469 | \$2,496,984 |
| New Hampshire | 10,136 | 15,538 | 5,402 | \$1,071,732 |
| New Jersey | 77,655 | 178,864 | 101,209 | \$20,477,030 |
| New Mexico | 79,036 | 84,351 | 5,315 | \$1,068,865 |
| New York | 392,683 | 625,405 | 232,722 | \$47,017,219 |
| North Carolina | 239,128 | 256,709 | 17,581 | \$3,520,128 |
| North Dakota | 9,399 | 15,187 | 5,787 | \$1,152,360 |
| Ohio | 171,977 | 258,995 | 87,018 | \$17,629,797 |
| Oklahoma | 124,977 | 128,805 | 3,828 | \$764,907 |
| Pennsylvania | 167,675 | 251,729 | 84,053 | \$16,942,778 |
| Rhode Island | 15,397 | 22,776 | 7,379 | \$1,502,383 |
| South Carolina | 146,274 | 156,815 | 10,540 | \$2,129,618 |
| South Dakota | 14,780 | 23,321 | 8,541 | \$1,713,975 |
| Tennessee | 168,661 | 192,377 | 23,716 | \$4,763,197 |
| Texas | 921,399 | 960,529 | 39,130 | \$7,908,723 |
| Utah | 32,321 | 63,529 | 31,208 | \$6,209,295 |
| Vermont | 10,305 | 11,559 | 1,253 | \$248,407 |
| Virginia | 137,041 | 162,743 | 25,701 | \$5,136,447 |
| Washington | 109,132 | 143,430 | 34,297 | \$6,845,474 |
| Wisconsin | 48,700 | 112,617 | 63,916 | \$12,774,892 |
| Wyoming | 7,474 | 11,852 | 4,377 | \$867,231 |
| Total | 6,106,822 | 7,998,045 | 1,891,223 | \$382,286,205 |

* See page 9 and the Technical Notes section on page 16 for details on how the estimated numbers were derived.

Participation and Increased Federal Payments in July 2001 Summer Nutrition if States Served 42 Children per 100 Served in School Year National School Lunch Program

| State | Number of Children in Summer Nutrition (School Lunch* & Summer Food Combined), July 2001 | Number of Children Who Would Be in July Summer Nutrition if State Reached a Ratio of 42 Children per 100 in School Year NSLP* | Number of Additional Children Reached in July if State Reached a Ratio of 42 Children per 100 in School Year NSLP* | Additional Dollars in July Federal Reimbursements if State Reached a Ratio of 42 Children per 100 in School Year NSLP* (\$2.09/child for 22 days)** |
|------------------|--|---|--|---|
| Alabama | 59,622 | 135,360 | 75,738 | \$4,036,431 |
| Alaska | 1,535 | 12,858 | 11,323 | \$603,433 |
| Arizona | 45,663 | 121,555 | 75,892 | \$4,044,671 |
| Arkansas | 14,585 | 79,554 | 64,969 | \$3,462,508 |
| Colorado | 16,612 | 63,386 | 46,775 | \$2,492,849 |
| Connecticut | 31,276 | 52,029 | 20,754 | \$1,106,078 |
| Delaware | 9,631 | 12,777 | 3,146 | \$167,660 |
| Florida | 198,872 | 383,331 | 184,459 | \$9,830,752 |
| Georgia | 113,609 | 244,959 | 131,350 | \$7,000,292 |
| Hawaii | 18,393 | 26,148 | 7,755 | \$413,314 |
| Idaho | 9,297 | 30,575 | 21,278 | \$1,134,019 |
| Illinois | 147,930 | 282,814 | 134,884 | \$7,188,640 |
| Indiana | 24,657 | 100,900 | 76,244 | \$4,063,416 |
| Iowa | 8,648 | 50,145 | 41,498 | \$2,211,619 |
| Kansas | 9,469 | 54,288 | 44,819 | \$2,388,624 |
| Kentucky | 39,215 | 112,415 | 73,201 | \$3,901,226 |
| Louisiana | 48,379 | 172,381 | 124,002 | \$6,608,697 |
| Maine | 6,373 | 20,739 | 14,367 | \$765,674 |
| Maryland | 52,487 | 89,774 | 37,287 | \$1,987,226 |
| Massachusetts | 69,325 | 91,802 | 22,477 | \$1,197,911 |
| Michigan | 68,044 | 172,594 | 104,550 | \$5,571,991 |
| Minnesota | 36,281 | 80,854 | 44,574 | \$2,375,565 |
| Mississippi | 29,980 | 122,106 | 92,126 | \$4,909,847 |
| Missouri | 42,165 | 117,908 | 75,742 | \$4,036,680 |
| Montana | 8,826 | 15,782 | 6,956 | \$370,701 |
| Nebraska | 6,891 | 35,609 | 28,719 | \$1,530,554 |
| New Hampshire | 3,237 | 11,342 | 8,104 | \$431,923 |
| New Jersey | 77,111 | 133,447 | 56,336 | \$3,002,407 |
| New Mexico | 51,659 | 61,382 | 9,723 | \$518,185 |
| New York | 369,755 | 476,980 | 107,226 | \$5,714,588 |
| North Carolina | 65,544 | 188,673 | 123,129 | \$6,562,146 |
| North Dakota | 2,558 | 11,771 | 9,213 | \$491,011 |
| Ohio | 57,315 | 185,701 | 128,385 | \$6,842,290 |
| Oklahoma | 13,818 | 97,280 | 83,462 | \$4,448,104 |
| Oregon | 35,461 | 64,131 | 28,670 | \$1,527,976 |
| Pennsylvania | 118,411 | 189,268 | 70,857 | \$3,776,325 |
| Rhode Island | 15,860 | 16,707 | 847 | \$45,150 |
| South Carolina | 78,830 | 118,651 | 39,821 | \$2,122,263 |
| South Dakota | 7,578 | 18,214 | 10,637 | \$566,888 |
| Tennessee | 43,824 | 139,631 | 95,807 | \$5,106,009 |
| Texas | 129,463 | 702,555 | 573,092 | \$30,542,920 |
| Utah | 32,070 | 46,119 | 14,049 | \$748,743 |
| Vermont | 4,530 | 8,825 | 4,296 | \$228,949 |
| Virginia | 50,694 | 122,582 | 71,888 | \$3,831,284 |
| Washington | 35,997 | 106,647 | 70,650 | \$3,765,304 |
| West Virginia | 16,181 | 48,255 | 32,074 | \$1,709,391 |
| Wisconsin | 33,391 | 82,684 | 49,292 | \$2,627,037 |
| Wyoming | 1,223 | 9,128 | 7,905 | \$421,285 |
| United States*** | 2,362,274 | 5,522,619 | 3,160,344 | \$168,430,555 |

* National School Lunch Program numbers only reflect free and reduced-price participation.

** This estimate is calculated assuming that the state's sponsors are reimbursed each day for one lunch only and at the lowest rate (\$2.09 per lunch). Further, we assume that all participants are served for the full 22 weekdays in July.

*** For the purposes of this chart, we excluded the top three states (California, District of Columbia and Nevada) which set the 42 per 100 standard. Hence, some totals on this page do not equal those in other tables.

Sources

Data in this report are subject to change as states and the federal government update, audit data or modify preliminary numbers. Territories are in totals in the introduction, but not in the U.S. profile.

Population Data: Bureau of the Census, Census 2000, <http://www.census.gov>.

Income Data: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis <http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/pcpi.htm>.

Poverty Data: Bureau of the Census, <http://www.census.gov>

Unemployment Data: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://stats.bls.gov>.

Food Insecurity Data: Data are available from the Economic Research Service at the USDA, see <http://www.ers.usda.gov>.

Definitions of Food

Insecurity/Hunger: USDA measures food insecurity and hunger only related to financial constraints. Food secure households have access at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life. Food insecure households do not have access to enough food to fully meet basic needs at all times. Among food insecure households, some reach a level of severity grave enough that one or more household members are hungry. Hunger is defined as the uneasy or painful sensation caused by lack of food.

Hungry households are those in which adults have decreased the quality of food they consume because of lack of money to the point where they are quite likely to be hungry on a frequent basis, or in which

children's intake has been reduced due to lack of family financial resources, to the point that children are likely to be hungry on a regular basis and adults' intake is severely reduced.

Even when hunger is not present, adults in food insecure households are so limited in resources to buy food that they are running out of food, or reducing the quality of food their family eats, or feeding their children unbalanced diets, or skipping meals so their children can eat, or taking certain other steps to adjust to their economic problems that threaten the adequacy of the family's diet.

Federal food program data: Data obtained from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. Most data below can be found at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd>.

School Breakfast Program and National School Lunch Program. Student participation numbers are reported for March 2002 and are estimates generated by the USDA from states' reports of meals served. Because these numbers are estimates, they may not total due to rounding. School participation numbers are reported for the 2001-2002 school year using October 2001 as the benchmark. Federal funding levels are preliminary data for the 2001-2002 school year. Federal funding amounts for the breakfast and lunch programs consist of reimbursements to states for meals; these numbers do not include commodities given to states for use in school meals or any state funding provided for these programs. Ranking for the states was calculated by FRAC and can be found in FRAC's report, [School Breakfast Scorecard: 2002](http://www.frac.org), available at <http://www.frac.org>.

Summer Food Service Program Participation numbers are reported for July 2001.

Summer Nutrition participation refers to the combination of child participation in Summer Food Service Program free and reduced price meals and student participation in free and reduced-price meals in July under the National School Lunch Program. This combination gives a fuller picture of how effectively children are being fed in the summer months. For data on participation for states that have a participation peak in June rather than July, see FRAC's report [Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation](#), available at <http://www.frac.org>.

Food Stamp Program numbers are from the USDA. Participation numbers for food stamps are preliminary average monthly participation numbers for fiscal year 2002. Administrative costs represent only the federal share and do not include money for education and training programs sometimes included in the administrative cost category by USDA.

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program For Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). Participation data are average monthly

participation numbers for fiscal year 2002 from the USDA website.

Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). Data are from the US Department of Agriculture for fiscal year 2002. The number of child care centers and average daily attendance for centers include the data for Head Start programs. Average daily attendance data are reported to the USDA on a quarterly basis and are summed and divided by four to obtain annual averages. Unlike participation data in the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs, average daily attendance is not adjusted for absenteeism. For more information see <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/ccfypart.htm>.

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP). Preliminary data obtained from USDA, Food and Nutrition Service. Values reported are mandatory funding for the purchase of TEFAP commodities. This figure includes administrative funds and bonus commodities.

Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP). Data obtained from USDA.



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